United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Caliente Resource Area

December 1996

Caliente
Resource Management Plan

BLM/CA/PT-97/003+1611

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Bakersfield District Office
3801 Pegasus Avenue
Bakersfield, California 93308

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your review are the Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Caliente Resource Area. The draft RMP/EIS was published July 1994, followed by a 120-day public comment period. Changes based on public comments and agency review have been incorporated into this document.

The Proposed RMP and the Final EIS portray the proposed action in it's entirety, with the Final EIS also portraying the associated impacts of the proposed action. The proposed action is a refinement of the preferred alternative presented in the draft RMP/EIS.

Any part of this proposed plan may be protested only by parties who participated in the planning process. Protests must pertain to issues that were identified in the plan or through the public comment process. Protests must be sent to the Director (480), Bureau of Land Management, Resource Planning Team, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240. Protests must be postmarked within 30 days after the Environmental Protection Agency publishes the notice of receipt of the final EIS in the Federal Register. Protests must minimally contain the following information:

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.

2. A statement of the issue or issues being protested.

3 A statement of the part or parts being protested. Cite pages, paragraphs, maps, etc. of the proposed RMP where practical.

4. A copy of all documents addressing the issue(s) that you submitted during the planning process, or a reference to the date when you discussed the issue(s) for the record.

5. A concise statement why you believe the BLM State Director's decision is incorrect.

At the end of the 30-day protest period, the proposed plan, excluding any portion under protest will become. A Record of Decision will be issued for the non-protested portions of the plan. Approval will be withheld on any portion of the plan under protest until final action has been completed on such protest.

Sincerely,

Ron Fellows
District Manager

CALIENTE

PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Ed Hastey

STATE DIRECTOR CALIFORNIA

Date 12/3/96

RMP Table of Contents

Bureau of Land Management

Caliente Resource Area
Management Area Boundaries

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Resource Management Plan Overview

The RMP identifies management objectives, levels and types of uses that may occur, conditions to be maintained, limitations on uses, and provides resource specific management guidelines on an area-wide and site specific basis. The decisions made in this RMP will be implemented either directly, or through subsequent site specific activity plans supported by appropriate NEPA analysis with opportunities for public involvement.

This RMP will provide BLM with direction for management for an estimated fifteen year period following the issuance of the Record of Decision. "Land Use Allocation" decisions, such as designating the Cypress Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern, go into effect when the Record of Decision is signed by the State Director. Other RMP decisions will be implemented as funding is available. Some RMP decisions will require completion of site specific activity plans prior to being carried out.

BLM will monitor the RMP on an annual basis to track completion of the actions approved in the RMP and to identify needed changes to the RMP. Minor changes not requiring alteration of land use allocations will be documented in supporting records to maintain the plan over time.

Should the plan require revision through amendment, the BLM will fully involve the public in any substantive modification of this RMP. Any change to land use allocations will be effected through a formal plan amendment or revision prepared in conformance with BLM planning regulations found in Section 1610.4 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Agencies, organizations, and individuals expressing an interest in the Caliente RMP will be informed of any proposed changes and will be provided an opportunity to participate in the amendment and revision process.

Resource Area Overview

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Caliente Resource Area encompasses a geographic area including 13.8 million acres of land in central California. The Caliente Resource Management Plan (RMP) will guide management of the approximately 590,000 acres of public land and an additional 450,000 acres of Federal reserved mineral estate (split estate) within the geographic area, including rocks and islands along the California coast of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.

The Caliente Resource Area, includes portions of Kern, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura Counties. Major cities include Bakersfield, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo. Stretching from the Pacific Ocean across the southern Central Valley and through the Sierra Nevada Mountains, public lands are scattered across the planning area in numerous small parcels. The larger blocks of public land lie in the Carrizo Plain of eastern San Luis Obispo County, in the Lake Isabella - Walker Pass regions of Kern & Tulare Counties and in the Chimney Peak and Three Rivers regions of Tulare County.

The planning area has been divided into three separate management areas: Coast, Valley and South Sierra. Characteristics of the management areas are briefly described below.

Coast Management Area

The Coast Management Area includes 20,400 acres of public land in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. Most of the public land, including the largest parcels, are in mountainous terrain between Nacimiento and Twitchell reservoirs. Public lands contain several sensitive plant species and habitats. The Sespe area includes some concentrated oil and gas development, although there are few public lands in the area. The California Condor is the only federally listed threatened or endangered species known from public lands in the area. There are an additional 48,600 acres of Federal subsurface mineral rights.

Valley Management Area

The Valley Management Area includes the southern San Joaquin Valley and the Carrizo Plain. There are approximately 293,000 acres of public land, and an additional 205,300 acres of Federal reserved mineral estate. Private lands in the management area are predominantly devoted to agriculture, livestock grazing and oil and gas development. Most of the public land is found in the area of the Temblor Mountains-Carrizo Plain-Caliente Range. The management area is one of the largest oil and gas producing zones in the nations. Many parcels of federal land and federal mineral estate contribute to the production, which is important at the national, state and local levels. Many of the public land parcels provide habitat for five plant species and six animals that are Federally listed as threatened or endangered.

South Sierra Management Area

The South Sierra Management Area includes 276,000 acres of public land and approximately 196,000 acres of Federal reserved mineral estate. The larger blocks of public land lie near Lake Isabella, Walker Pass, Chimney Peak, and Three Rivers. The lands have value for watershed and wildlife habitat, unique plant communities and a variety of recreational uses. The management area includes five designated wilderness units containing approximately 109,000 acres and 116 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

Chapter 2 - Management Objectives & Allocations

Introduction

The Proposed Action consists of a combination of management objectives, allocations, and guidelines that will direct where things may happen, the resource conditions to be maintained, and the use limitations expected to be necessary to meet management objectives.

The information presented is organized by management area. Each section is preceded by a brief summary of the characteristics of the management area and existing land use allocations. The summary has been provided to assist in determining how, where and to what extent the proposed action will affect public land management.

The proposed action also includes Resource Area-Wide allocations that are common to all three of the management areas. The Area-Wide allocations are presented at the conclusion of the chapter.

Additional detailed information related to management guidelines to be used in implementation of the Proposed Action are found in the Resource Management Plan Chapters 4 - 12.

Resource Area-Wide Management Objectives

Manage public lands to provide healthy, sustainable, biologically diverse ecosystems contributing goods, services and other social and cultural needs for local communities, the region and nation.

Manage public lands to meet the following minimum Standards of Ecosystem Health (see Chapter 6 of the RMP for further explanation and indicators used to determine whether or not these standards are being met):

- Soils exhibit functional biological and physical characteristics that are appropriate to soil type, climate, and land form.
- Healthy, productive and diverse populations of native species, including special status species (Federal T&E, Federal proposed, BLM sensitive, or Calif. State T&E) are maintained or enhanced where appropriate.
- Riparian/wetland vegetation, structure and diversity and stream channels and floodplains are functioning properly and achieving advanced ecological status.
- Surface and groundwater quality complies with California or other appropriate water quality standards.

COAST MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED ACTION

MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY

TOTAL AREA 5,663,000 Acres, including portions of:

Kern County	77,000 Acres
Monterey County (Camp Roberts)	17,000 Acres
San Luis Obispo County	1,834,000 Acres
Santa Barbara County	2,322,000 Acres
Ventura County	1,413,000 Acres

FEDERAL LANDS 1,628,587 Surface Acres

BLM		69,000 Acres
	Surface/minerals	20,400
	Minerals only	48,600
US Forest Service		1,440,000 Acres
	Los Padres National Forest	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Wildlife Refuges)		2,060 Acres
	Hopper Mountain	1,900
	Bittercreek *(extends into Valley Management Area)*	160
Military		152,700 Acres
	Vandenberg	98,000 *
	Pt. Hueneme	1,600
	Pt. Mugu	4,500
	San Nicholas Island	12,800
	Camp Roberts	35,800
BIA		127 Acres
	Santa Ynez Reservation	
Bureau of Reclamation		9,000 Acres
National Park Service		4,300 Acres
	Channel Island National Park	

* only 12,000 acres of Federal minerals

Management Area Objectives

Increase management levels to enhance awareness of resource conditions and values in a landscape setting. Focus management on natural resource condition and health, particularly unique vegetative communities, riparian resources, landmark and coastal values.

Integrate management objectives with those of local county governments, coastal commission, state agencies and other federal agencies to contribute to regional conservation efforts.

Increase cooperation with management partners to integrate the isolated parcels with other natural resource and open space management programs.

Reposition properties that do not fit into an active Bureau or cooperator resource management program for lands in areas that do. Rely on county government land use controls to determine future use of those parcels transferred to private ownership.

Management Mechanisms, Allocations and Actions

Special Designations

Approximately 2,487 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 915 acres of subsurface, in 5 areas would be identified for Area of Critical Environmental Concern designation. See Management prescriptions in RMP Chapter 11.

The existing California Rocks and Islands Wildlife ACEC with unknown acreage would retain its designation. It would be managed to reinforce or ensure the protection of wildlife, including populations of marine mammals and large populations of seabirds.

The existing Pt. Sal ACEC, encompassing 77 acres surface and subsurface, would also retain its ACEC designation and would be managed to provide protection to unique visual, cultural, geologic, and wildlife resources, as well as, rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species.

Cypress Mountain ACEC (1,090 acres surface and subsurface) would be managed to protect the rare and unique plant communities of serpentine chaparral and Northern Interior Cypress Forest, which is dominated by Sargent cypress.

Salinas River ACEC (1,000 acres surface and subsurface and 835 acres subsurface only) would be managed to protect diverse vegetative communities and the exemplary riparian area.

Tierra Redonda ACEC (320 acres surface and subsurface and 80 acres subsurface only) would be managed to protect the paleontological resources, the unique sand dune formation, coast live oak woodland, and scenic and geologic values.

Approximately 4,984 acres Federal surface and subsurface and 4,435 acres subsurface, in 5 areas would be identified for Special Management Area designation. See management prescriptions in RMP Chapter 12.

Frog Pond Mountain (53 acres surface and subsurface) would be managed for the protection of riparian resources and the California Bay Forest.

Huasna Peak (1,005 acres surface and subsurface) would be managed for the protection of Native American traditional lifeway values.

Irish Hills (1,104 acres surface and subsurface and 560 acres subsurface only) would be managed to protect diverse and coastal plant communities.

Rusty Peak (797 acres surface and subsurface and 635 acres subsurface only) would be managed to protect serpentine chaparral, coastal live oak woodland, perennial grassland, and sensitive plant species.

Hopper Mountain (2,025 acres surface and subsurface and 3,240 acres subsurface only) would be managed to support the California Condor Recovery Program and to complement management of the adjacent Sespe Condor Sanctuary, Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge and Sespe-Piru Critical Condor Habitat Area.

Summary of ACEC/SMA Management Allocations and Management Guidelines

Coast Management Area

ACEC/Size	Management Prescription
California Rocks and Islands * exact size unknown.	Maintain the withdrawal from "settlement, sale, location, or entry, under the general land laws, including the mining laws". Continue protection of the wildlife resource in general by limiting human activities during the nesting season and prohibiting the removal of products which have commercial value .
Cypress Mountain 1,090 acres surface and minerals	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Pt. Sal * 77 acres	Closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing. Manage as a Day Use Area All public lands within the ACEC are proposed for withdrawal from the mining laws. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns. Designated as closed to OHV use. Access is limited to pedestrian travel on designated trails within the ACEC.
Salinas River 1,000 acres and 835 acres minerals	Manage the riparian zone as a Day Use area. Horse travel is limited to designated routes in the riparian zone. Withdraw riparian zone (c. 10 acres) from mining laws. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to it's unsuitability and other resource concerns.
Tierra Redonda 320 acres and 80 acres minerals	Open to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining law. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to it's unsuitability. Sand dunes are limited to pedestrian access only.

* existing ACEC

SMA/Size	Management Prescription
Frog Pond 53 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU-Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability. Travel in the riparian zone is limited to pedestrians. Terminate the Public Water Reserve and manage water resources for the benefit of the riparian system. Collection of vegetative materials within the SMA requires authorization.
Hopper Mountain 2,025 acres and 3,240 acres minerals	Open to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to the LSU - Protected Species stipulation. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Portions of the SMA are available for livestock grazing if grazing operations complement management objectives, and portions are unavailable for livestock grazing due to their unsuitability.
Huasna Peak 1,005 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.
Irish Hills 1,104 acres and 560 acres minerals	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.
Rusty Peak 797 acres and 635 acres minerals	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.

Land Tenure Adjustments

All BLM lands in the Coast Management Area would be identified as suitable for either New Managers or Repositioning. Refer to RMP Chapter 4 for more detail.

Approximately 13,200 acres would be identified as suitable for New Managers where the lands would be targeted for transfer to other parties as follows:

Approximately 4,200 acres would be identified for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service.

Approximately 600 surface acres in the Hopper Mountain Special Management Area would be targeted for transfer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service.

Approximately 8,400 acres would be identified for transfer to counties, land trusts, or non-profit organizations.

Approximately 7,200 acres (80 parcels) would be identified for local repositioning through land exchanges to consolidate natural resource values and meet the objectives in this plan.

Approximately 140 acres in the vicinity of the Klau Mine and Rinconada Mine would be identified as needing mine tailing restoration and inventory and assessment of historic resources and *Arctostaphylos luciana*, a sensitive plant species, prior to transfer or exchange.

Livestock Grazing

Approximately 6,100 of the 20,400 acres of public land in the Coast Management Area would be available for application for livestock grazing. Of this figure, 4,000 acres lie within existing allotments, and 2,100 acres are currently unalloted. The remainder of the Management Area, approximately 14,300 acres, would be classified as unavailable for livestock grazing. Authorizations will only be made on lands available for grazing. The following criteria are used to identify lands unavailable for grazing:

Unalloted lands which have known sensitive resource concerns would be considered closed to new grazing authorizations.

Unalloted lands which are inaccessible to livestock due to heavy brush, steep slopes, rough terrain, or are too far from water sources are considered unsuitable for new grazing authorizations.

Livestock grazing would continue to be authorized on about 4,000 acres of public land in seven allotments at levels shown in RMP Chapter 6.

New grazing applications may be authorized if residual impacts to sensitive resources are not significant. Applications for new grazing allotments would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis following the criteria listed in RMP Chapter 6. Mulch, utilization and seasonal use restrictions would be consistent with guidelines used for existing allotments found in RMP Chapter 6.

Minerals

Fluid Minerals

The Coast Management Area contains a total of 69,000 acres of mineral estate under the administration of the BLM, of which a 4,400 acres are currently leased for oil and gas exploration and development. Public acreage that is currently leased will not be subject to additional stipulations; however, if leases expire, and new leasing occurs, special stipulations may be applied.

Approximately 1,900 acres are closed to leasing within designated Wilderness.

Approximately 100 acres in Point Sal ACEC are proposed to be closed to leasing.

Approximately 1,500 BLM acres are proposed to be open with a No Surface Use Stipulation (NSU). These areas include Tierra Redonda ACEC and Huasna Peak SMA.

Approximately 42,800 acres are proposed to be open to oil and gas leasing under standard terms and conditions; of that total 2,800 acres are currently leased.

Approximately 22,700 acres are proposed to be open to oil and gas leasing subject to a Limited Surface Use (LSU) stipulation. Of that total, 1,600 acres are currently leased.

Special categories of the LSU stipulation apply as follows:

16,500 acres open subject to the LSU-Protected Species stipulation.
1,600 acres are currently leased and would not have the stipulation applied to existing leases.
6,000 acres open subject to the LSU-Sensitive Species stipulation.
4,300 acres open subject to the LSU-Coast stipulation.

Both the LSU-Protected Species and the LSU-Sensitive Species stipulations would apply to one township and range (25S, 10E) immediately southwest of Camp Roberts in an area with limited oil exploration potential.

The 69,700 acres of mineral estate under the administration of the Department of Defense (DOD) would be open subject to the LSU-Defense stipulation.

Solid Minerals

Approximately 1,900 acres are in existing withdrawals from entry under the general mining laws within Wilderness Areas; an additional 10 acres within the Salinas River ACEC would also be withdrawn.

Approximately 5,800 acres in five areas are proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining law. These areas would include the Pt. Sal, Tierra Redonda, and Salinas River (riparian portions.) ACECs and the Frog Pond and Hopper Mountain SMAs.

The remaining 63,100 acres within the Coast Management Area would remain open to solid and mineral material exploration. Management objectives and guidelines would be utilized to evaluate applications for development of the solid mineral and mineral material resources.

VALLEY MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED ACTION

MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY

TOTAL AREA 4,761,520 Acres including portions of:

Kern County	2,393,000 Acres
Tulare County	894,000 Acres
Kings County	890,600 Acres
San Luis Obispo County	480,000 Acres
Santa Barbara County	103,000 Acres
Ventura County	920 Acres

FEDERAL LANDS 385,570 Surface Acres

BLM		497,700 Acres
	Surface/minerals	192,000
	Minerals only	205,300
	Surface only	100,400
US Forest Service		200 Acres
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Wildlife Refuges)		28,200 Acres
	Kern	10,200
	Pixley	4,200
	Bittercreek	13,800
Department Of Energy		47,500 Acres
	Elk Hills NPR-1	
	Buena Vista Valley NPR-2	
Military		16,600 Acres
	Lemoore NAS	
BIA		170 Acres
	Santa Rosa Rancheria	
Bureau of Reclamation		500 Acres

Management Area Objectives

Provide a leadership role in developing and implementing regional conservation strategies. Dedicate or reposition public lands to meet San Joaquin Valley conservation goals.

Integrate management objectives with and assist local county governments, private organizations, and state agencies in the development and implementation of local management plans (e.g. Habitat Conservation Plans, mitigation banks, county general plans, air and water quality plans).

Collaborate with the oil and gas and livestock industries in meeting mutually beneficial management objectives.

Management Mechanisms, Allocations and Actions

Special Designations

Approximately 156,800 acres of Federal surface and subsurface; 55,700 acres of surface only; and 19,300 acres of subsurface, in 6 areas would be identified for Area of Critical Environmental Concern designation. See management prescriptions in RMP Chapter 11.

The Carrizo Plain Natural Area ACEC, encompassing 143,300 acres surface and subsurface, 10,880 acres subsurface only, and 55,730 acres surface only, would replace 3 existing ACECs. It would be managed for the protection of sensitive plant, animal, cultural, Native American traditional lifeway, and geologic resource values.

The Lokern ACEC (3,110 acres surface and subsurface and 3,420 acres subsurface only) would be managed for the protection of listed plant and animal species and oil and gas production.

The Alkali Sink ACEC (402 acres surface and subsurface) would be managed to protect the rare alkali sink plant community and habitat for state and federally listed plants and animals.

The Goose Lake ACEC (40 acres Federal surface and subsurface) is an existing ACEC, and it would be continue to be managed for the protection of the rare alkali sink vegetation, habitat for numerous shorebirds and raptors, and cultural resource values.

The Kettleman Hills ACEC (6,730 acres Federal surface and subsurface and 3,765 acres subsurface only) would be managed to protect significant paleontological values and wildlife habitat for federally listed species and oil and gas production.

The Chico Martinez ACEC (3,240 acres surface and subsurface and 1,280 acres subsurface only) encompasses and replaces the existing Reef Ridge ACEC. It would be managed to protect significant paleontological resources, as well as geologic type formations.

Approximately 114,960 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 4,840 acres of subsurface, would be identified for one new and two existing Special Management Areas. See management prescriptions in RMP Chapter 12.

The existing Temblor Mountain and Caliente National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Areas (NCLWMA) would be continued with the adoption of the following objectives.

> Public land within the existing Temblor NCLWMA would be managed for improved wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities as well as soil stabilization.
>
> Public land within the existing Caliente NCLWMA would be managed for improved vegetative communities and recreational opportunities.

Public land within the Bittercreek National Wildlife Refuge, encompassing 960 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 4,840 acres of subsurface only, would be managed to serve as conserved lands. Management as a Special Management Area would provide the special attention required for management of the Bureau administered surface and subsurface to be compatible with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's management of the surrounding Bittercreek National Wildlife Refuge.

Summary of ACEC/SMA Management Allocations and Management Guidelines

Valley Management Area

ACEC/Size	Management Prescription
Alkali Sinks 402 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Manage as a Day Use area Access off designated routes of travel is restricted to pedestrian travel. Water diversions are prohibited. Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Carrizo Plain * 199,030 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following special stipulations: LSU - Protected Species, LSU - Sensitive Species and LSU - Raptors. Implement the Carrizo Plain Natural Area Management Plan. Soda Lake and the surrounding wetlands shall be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Camping is restricted to designated locations. Portions are available for livestock grazing for research and to meet ACEC goals.
Chico Martinez * 3,240 acres and 1,280 acres minerals.	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the LSU - Protected Species stipulation. Access off designated routes of travel is limited to pedestrian and equestrian travel. Available for livestock grazing.
Goose Lake 40 acres	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under mining laws. Manage as a Day Use area Access off designated routes of travel is limited to pedestrian travel. Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Kettleman Hills 6,730 acres and 3,765 acres minerals.	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following stipulations: LSU - Protected Species and LSU - Raptors. Available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted and grazing will continue to be authorized.
Lokern 3,110 acres and 3,420 acres minerals	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following stipulations: LSU - Protected Species, LSU - Sensitive Species. If a suitable mineral materials site cannot be found outside of the ACEC, sales of mineral materials may be authorized at the site of the old Elk Hill Community pit. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns, unless research shows grazing is necessary to meet management objectives.

*Includes existing ACEC's.

SMA/Size	Management Prescription
Bittercreek 960 acres and 4,840 acres minerals	Closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources. Available and currently allotted for livestock grazing. Grazing will continue to be authorized. Seasonal restrictions and limits on access may be required to prevent disturbance to condors.
Caliente/Temblor NCLWMA 114,000 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Protected Species stipulation. These lands are withdrawn from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land entry and script selection laws. Available for livestock grazing.

Biological Resources

Public lands identified by the USF&WS and CDF&G as important for the recovery of Federally listed species would be managed as conserved lands (see "A Conservation Strategy for Threatened and Endangered Species in the San Joaquin Valley" in RMP Chapter 9). These areas would be managed in a manner consistent with the direction established by the USF&WS and CDF&G through the Kern Valley Floor HCP and any pertinent recovery plans, and would complement local conservation plans.

Lands within threatened and endangered species range would be available for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing subject to the limited surface use threatened and endangered species stipulation, with the exception of lands within Bittercreek SMA, which is closed to leasing, and Alkali Sink and Goose Lake ACECs which are open to leasing subject to NSU (see Map packet).

Land Tenure Adjustments

Approximately 80,000 acres (250 parcels) would be identified for local repositioning through land exchanges to consolidate natural resource values, with an emphasis on meeting conservation needs identified in species recovery plans and county habitat conservation plans. See RMP Chapter 4 for detailed information.

Approximately 7,000 acres would be identified as suitable for New Managers where lands would be transferred to other parties as follows:

> Approximately 5,500 acres would be targeted for transfer to the U.S. Forest Service.
>
> Approximately 1,500 acres would be targeted for transfer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the Bittercreek National Wildlife Refuge. These lands would be managed to serve as a threatened and endangered species conservation area.

Approximately 5,400 acres in the Kettleman Hills would be cooperatively managed with the BLM Hollister Resource Area.

Livestock Grazing

Approximately 275,000 acres of the public land within the Valley Management Area would be available for livestock grazing. Of this figure, 270,200 acres lie within existing allotments, and 4,800 acres are currently unalloted and would be available for application for livestock grazing. The remainder of the public lands in the Management Area, approximately 18,000 acres, would be classified as unavailable for livestock grazing. Authorizations will only be made on lands available for grazing. The following criteria are used to identify lands unavailable for grazing:

> Unalloted lands which have known sensitive resource concerns would be considered closed to new grazing authorizations.
>
> Unalloted lands which are inaccessible to livestock due to heavy brush, steep slopes, rough terrain, or are too far from water sources would be considered unsuitable for new grazing authorizations.

Livestock grazing would continue to be authorized on 270,200 acres of public land in 54 allotments at levels shown in RMP Chapter 6.

New grazing applications may be authorized if residual impacts to sensitive resources are not significant. Applications or new grazing allotments would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis following the criteria listed in RMP Chapter 6. Mulch, utilization and seasonal use restrictions would be consistent with guidelines used for existing allotments found in RMP Chapter 6.

Minerals

Fluid Minerals

The Valley Management Area contains a total of 397,300 acres of mineral estate of which a total of 136,000 acres are currently leased. Approximately 24,700 acres within the existing Caliente Mountain WSA are closed to leasing. The remaining 253,200 acres in the management area are unleased. Public acreage that is currently leased will not be subject to additional stipulations; however, if leases expire, and new leasing occurs, special stipulations may be applied.

Approximately 5,800 BLM acres at Bittercreek SMA would be closed to oil and gas leasing.

Approximately 500 BLM acres in Goose Lake and Alkali Sink ACEC would be open to oil and gas leasing with a No Surface Use Stipulation (NSU). Approximately 300 acres are currently leased.

Approximately 18,000 acres would be open to oil and gas leasing under standard terms and conditions.

Approximately 348,300 acres would be open to oil and gas leasing with a Limited Surface Use (LSU) stipulation; of that total, approximately 136,000 acres are currently under lease.

Special categories of the LSU stipulations include:

212,300 acres would be subject to the LSU-Protected Species stipulation of which 136,000 acres are currently leased.

300 acres would be subject to the LSU-Critical Habitat stipulation.

126,500 acres would be subject to the LSU-Sensitive Species stipulation, of which 42,100 acres are currently leased.

113,100 acres would be subject to the LSU-Raptor stipulation of which 26,500 acres are currently leased.

Areas within the Valley Management Area that would be subject to more than one category of the LSU stipulations include: the Carrizo Plain Natural Area ACEC where protected species, sensitive species and raptor stipulations apply; Lokern ACEC, where both protected species and sensitive species stipulations apply; and Kettleman Hills where protected species and raptor stipulations apply.

The 16,600 acres of Federal mineral estate under the administration of the Department of Defense (DOD at Lemoore Naval Air Station) would be open to oil and gas leasing subject to the LSU-Defense stipulation.

Solid Minerals

Approximately 7,900 acres are proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining law in four areas. These areas would include the Alkali Sink, Carrizo Plain Natural Area (Soda Lake only), Chico Martinez and Goose Lake ACECs.

The remaining 389,400 acres within the Valley Management Area would remain open to solid mineral and mineral material exploration and development under existing laws and regulations. Management objectives and guidelines would be utilized to evaluate applications for development of the solid mineral and mineral material resources.

SOUTH SIERRA MANAGEMENT AREA PROPOSED ACTION

MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARY

TOTAL AREA 3,390,000 Acres including portions of:

Kern County . . . . . 1,187,000 Acres

Tulare County . . . . . 2,203,000 Acres

FEDERAL LANDS 1,910,000 Surface Acres

BLM . . . . . 472,000 Acres
Surface/minerals 276,000
Minerals only 196,000

National Park Service . . . . . 423,000 Acres
Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks (Portions)

US Forest Service . . . . . 1,152,000 Acres
Sequoia National Forest

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service . . . . . 900 Acres
(Wildlife Refuge) Blue Ridge

BIA . . . . . 55,400 Acres
Tule River Reservation

Bureau of Reclamation . . . . . 2,700 Acres

Management Area Objectives

Assist in the maintenance of rural lifestyles and economies of local communities by providing for livestock grazing, community infrastructure needs and a range of dispersed recreational opportunities.

Maintain an increasingly active management presence to resolve private/public land use issues and respond to fire suppression needs that threaten private property.

Integrate management objectives with those of other Federal and State agencies and local and county governments.

Actively participate in regional conservation plans and proactively manage for the conservation of rare species and habitats, cultural resources, Native American traditional values.

Management Mechanisms, Allocations and Actions

Special Area Designations

Approximately 24,120 Acres in 4 areas would be identified for Area of Critical Environmental Concern designation. See management prescriptions in RMP Chapter 11.

The existing Piute Cypress ACEC, encompassing 865 acres surface and subsurface and 175 acres subsurface only, would retain its designation and be slightly expanded. It would be managed to protect the Piute Cypress grove and other associated sensitive plant species.

The existing Blue Ridge ACEC, encompassing 3,195 acres surface and subsurface and 2,100 acres subsurface only, would also retain its ACEC designation, be expanded, and would be managed for the protection of designated critical condor habitat.

Case Mountain ACEC (18,530 acres) would be managed to protect the giant sequoia groves, sensitive plant/animal species, cultural resources, and riparian values.

Horse Canyon ACEC (1,530 acres federal surface and subsurface and 1,330 acres subsurface only) would be managed to enhance protection of significant cultural resource and paleontological resource values, and Native American traditional lifeway values.

Approximately 156,185 acres in 8 areas and 116 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail would be identified for Special Management Area designation. See management prescriptions in RMP Chapter 12.

Erskine Creek (2,960 acres surface and subsurface and 480 acres subsurface only) would be managed to protect limestone caves, riparian areas, and sensitive vegetation.

Keyesville (7,133 acres surface and subsurface and 220 acres subsurface only) would be managed for the enhancement of compatible low impact recreational opportunities and natural resources.

The North Fork of the Kaweah (4,870 acres surface and subsurface) would be managed for riparian resources, cultural resources, and sensitive vegetation, while improving recreational opportunities.

The Ker-311 cultural site (160 acres federal surface and subsurface) would be managed for the protection of its cultural resources values and characteristics which qualified the property for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Granite Cave cultural site (5 acres federal surface and subsurface) would be managed for the protection of its cultural resource and Native American traditional lifeway values, and the cave's microclimate and natural environs.

The Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area (140,000 acres) would be managed to improve and maintain a diverse assemblage of vegetative communities to benefit wildlife resources and recreational opportunities.

Deer Spring (320 acres surface and subsurface) would be managed to protect riparian resources, cultural resources, and to improve wildlife habitat.

The Walker Pass National Historic Landmark (approximately 37 acres Federal surface and subsurface) would be managed for the protection of its historic property, natural landscape, and viewshed values.

Summary of ACEC/SMA Management Allocations and Management Guidelines

South Sierra Management Area

ACEC/Size	Management Prescription
Blue Ridge * 3,195 acres and 2,100 acres minerals	Closed to oil, gas and geothermal leasing. The area is proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Unavailable for livestock use due to other resource concerns unless grazing is deemed necessary by the USFWS to assist in condor recovery. Designated as closed to OHV's. Public access may be restricted during condor use periods.
Case Mountain 18,530 acres	Open for the leasing of oil and gas resources subject to the TSU - Raptor stipulation. Closed to the leasing of geothermal resources. Lands within sequoia groves, approximately 250 acres, shall be withdrawn from the mining laws. The two access routes, Salt Creek Road and Oak Grove Road off Mineral King, are open to mountain biking but closed to other public vehicular travel until a management plan is written for the area. Off road public access is limited to pedestrians and equestrians only. Travel within the sequoia groves is limited to pedestrians. Available for livestock grazing. Grazing operations shall be adjusted or terminated within the sequoia community if studies show they have a negative effect upon the plant community.
Horse Canyon 1,530 acres and 1,330 acres minerals.	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Piute Cypress * 865 acres and 175 acres minerals	Closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing. Available for livestock grazing. Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization. Access off designated routes of travel is restricted to pedestrian travel. Manage as a Day Use area.

* existing ACEC

SMA/Size	Management Prescription
Deer Springs 320 acres	Closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources Available for livestock grazing. The Spring exclosure in unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Erskine Creek 2,960 acres and 480 acres minerals	Closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources. About half of the southwestern portion of the SMA is within the Piute Cypress WSA where no new oil, gas, and geothermal leases may be issued. N1/2 Sec. 22 and SE1/4SW1/4 Sec. 15, T. 27 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M, shall be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. A portion of the SMA is available for livestock grazing if riparian resource concerns can be met. A portion of the SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.
Granite Cave 5 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU stipulation.

SMA/Size	Management Prescription
Keyesville 7,133 acres and 220 acres minerals	Disposals of mineral materials may be authorized outside of or away from riparian zones, sensitive plants, and cultural resources. Shooting of firearms, except for the legal taking of game, is prohibited. Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to TSU - Sensitive Species stipulation. Continued closure to the mining laws in the Keyesville area (Sec. 25 SE¼, and Sec. 36 N½NE¼, SE¼, T. 26 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M). Expand closure to include Sec. 25 S½SW¼, Sec 35 NE¼NE¼, and Sec 36 S½NE¼, N½NW¼. Portions limited to day-use only. Routes of travel for OHVs and bicycles shall be designated in the Keyesville SMA. Available for livestock grazing. Recreational mining may be allowed within areas near Keyesville that are withdrawn from the general mining laws, subject to permit.
KER-311 160 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Monache NCLWMA 306,422 acres within the Caliente and Ridgecrest Resource Areas	These lands are withdrawn from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land entry and script selection laws. Available for livestock grazing.
North Fork 4,870 acres	Available for livestock grazing. Portions of the area may be managed as day use. Maximum lengths for stays for visitors may be shortened to accommodate more visitors and reduce visitor conflicts.
Pacific Crest Trail 116 miles	Continue closure of trail to vehicles, including bicycles. Manage the Lamont Peak spur trail to the PCNST as a hiking and equestrian trail, keeping it closed to motorized and mechanized vehicles. Spur trails will be established where possible and an equestrian trailhead will be pursued near Tehachapi.
Walker Pass NHL 37 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU stipulation. Available for livestock grazing.

Land Tenure Adjustments

Approximately 113,500 acres (160 parcels) would be identified for local repositioning through land exchanges to consolidate natural resource values and meet the management objectives of this plan. Special emphasis would be placed on repositioning to enhance wilderness values, recreation, special plant communities and meeting local community needs.

Approximately 53,540 acres would be targeted for Cooperative Management with other Federal and State agencies:

Approximately 28,000 acres would be identified for cooperative management with the U.S. Forest Service in the Lake Isabella area.

Approximately 3,200 acres of federal surface would be identified for cooperative management with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or California Department of Fish and Game at the Blue Ridge National Wildlife Refuge.

Approximately 21,000 acres would be identified for cooperative management with the U.S. National Park Service in the Three Rivers area.

Approximately 40 acres would be identified for cooperative management or withdrawal to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in support of the Tule River Reservation.

Approximately 1,300 acres would be identified for cooperative management with the State of California Parks Department in the Horse Canyon/Sand Canyon area.

Livestock Grazing

Approximately 220,800 acres of the public land within the Sierra Management Area would be available for livestock grazing. Of this figure, 188,400 acres lie within existing allotments, and 32,400 acres are currently unalloted and available for application for livestock grazing. The remainder of the Management Area, approximately 55,200 acres, would be classified as unavailable for livestock grazing.

Unalloted lands which have known sensitive resource concerns would be considered closed to new grazing authorizations.

Unalloted lands which are inaccessible to livestock due to heavy brush, steep slopes, rough terrain, or are too far from water sources are considered unsuitable for new grazing authorizations.

Livestock grazing would continue to be authorized on 188,400 acres of public land in 53 allotments at levels shown in RMP Chapter 6.

New grazing applications may be authorized if residual impacts to sensitive resources are not significant. Applications for new grazing allotments would be evaluated on a case-by-case basis following the criteria listed in RMP Chapter 6. Mulch, utilization and seasonal use restrictions would be consistent with guidelines used for existing allotments found in RMP Chapter 6.

Minerals

Fluid Minerals

The South Sierra Management Area contains a total of 472,000 acres of mineral estate of which approximately 128,300 acres are within Wilderness and WSAs, which are closed to mineral leasing. Approximately 346,400 acres remain potentially available for leasing, of which none are currently leased for oil and gas exploration.

Approximately 10,100 BLM acres would be closed to oil and gas leasing, and an additional 18,500 acres would be closed to geothermal development.

Approximately 3,000 acres would be open to oil and gas leasing with a No Surface Use (NSU) Stipulation.

Approximately 234,700 BLM acres would be open to oil and gas leasing under standard terms and conditions. Approximately 95,600 acres would be open to oil and gas leasing under a Limited Surface Use (LSU) stipulation.

Special categories of the LSU stipulation will be applied as follows:

34,400 acres are subject to the LSU-Protected Species stipulation
22,300 acres are subject to the LSU-Critical Habitat stipulation
27,400 acres are subject to the LSU-Sensitive Species stipulation
18,500 acres are subject to the LSU-Raptor stipulation

Solid Minerals

Existing land use allocations for Wilderness Areas have closed 109,000 acres to entry under the general mining law of 1872.

Approximately 6,300 acres are proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining law in four areas, These areas would include portions of the Blue Ridge and Case Mountain ACECs and Erskine Creek and Keyesville SMAs.

The remaining 356,700 acres within the South Sierra Management Area would remain open to exploration and development under existing laws and regulations.

Management objectives and guidelines would be utilized to evaluate applications for development of the solid mineral and mineral material resources.

Recreation

Four river segment corridors, including a total of approximately 10 miles, would be identified as being eligible for designation in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). These segments would include: the Lower Kern (3.5 miles of a 32 mile river segment), East Fork of the Kaweah (2.4 miles of a 10 mile river segment), Middle Fork of the Kaweah (1,000 feet of a 10 mile river segment), and North Fork of the Kaweah (4 miles of a 6 mile river segment). Cooperative studies with the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service, who manage adjacent potentially eligible segments of these same rivers, would be conducted to determine if the river segments are suitable for designation in the NWSRS. In the interim, management requirements would ensure that river segment corridors maintain current characteristics. RMP Chapter 7 provides information about the NWSRS.

The Canebrake/Long Valley Loop Road would be managed as a Scenic Back Country Byway.

The five areas designated as wilderness by the *California Desert Protection Act of 1994* (Chimney Peak, Domeland, Kiavah, Owens Peak, and Sacatar Trail) would be managed through an activity plan in cooperation with Sequoia National Forest and Ridgecrest Resource Area. Trailheads (such as Rockhouse) and campgrounds (Walker Pass, Long Valley, and Chimney Creek) would be identified in the activity plan to be maintained and managed as staging areas for back country users.

Area-Wide Management Allocations

Biological Resources

Naturally occurring waters on public lands, including public water reserves, would be managed to maintain, improve, or benefit in-stream flow requirements needed for riparian systems. Applications for water developments or diversions on public lands would be approved only if the above needs have been met.

Lands acquired through Compensation activities would be managed to benefit the species identified in the applicable U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or California Department of Fish and Game biological opinion, agreement, or other document. Acquisition of lands with compensation funds will target areas approved by the USF&WS and CDF&G. Management of these areas would be to promote recovery of the target species. Special management terms and condition for these areas include:

> These lands may only be repositioned or transferred to a party with concurrence from the USF&WS and CDF&G.
>
> ROW authorizations, land use permits, geophysical explorations, recreation permits and public uses and livestock grazing will be managed to be compatible with objectives for the area.
>
> These lands would be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws if surface lands are acquired over federal mineral estate.
>
> The area would be open to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources with the Limited Surface Use - Protected Species stipulation (refer to RMP Chapter 5).

Unless otherwise closed elsewhere in this plan, threatened and endangered species range (see Map Packet) would be open to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources with the Limited Surface Use - Protected Species stipulation.

Unless otherwise closed elsewhere in this plan, known locations of federal candidate species, State threatened and endangered species, and Bureau Sensitive species would be open to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources with the Limited Surface Use - Sensitive Species stipulation.

Critical condor habitat, and lands near Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge would be open to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources with the Limited Surface Use - Protected Species stipulation. Lands within the Blue Ridge Critical Condor Area would be closed to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

Essential and critical condor habitat would only be repositioned with concurrence from the USF&WS.

Livestock Grazing

Livestock grazing would be managed under the standards, guidelines and criteria described in RMP Chapter 6. These standards and guidelines will be modified as necessary to maintain consistency with those adopted in the Record of Decision for the Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines Environmental Impact Statement. Grazing authorizations, including class of livestock and season of use, may be modified to meet these standards and to meet the needs of the grazing operation.

Allocations for new grazing allotments would be handled on a case-by-case basis following the criteria listed in RMP Chapter 6. Mulch, utilization and seasonal use restrictions would be consistent with guidelines used for existing allotments found in RMP Chapter 6.

Grazing treatments that are occurring as a part of research may be modified to reflect the needs of the study and may not conform with the guidelines in RMP Chapter 6.

Grazing lessees and permittees whose allotments include lands identified in this plan as being available for potential land tenure adjustments are hereby notified, as required by 43 CFR 4110.4-2(b), of the proposed disposal of those properties.

Lands

All existing or occupied utility corridors delineated in the Western Regional Corridor Study of 1986 are designated as utility corridors. These right-of-way corridors are one mile wide and follow existing routes. Uses of these corridors include routes for: larger electric transmission facilities, major pipelines, communication sites and associated pathways, and communication lines for interstate use.

The mineral estate lands of patents issued pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and the Small Tract Act would be managed consistent with county zoning requirements.

All mineral estate lands (split estate lands) under BLM jurisdiction would be considered potentially suitable for disposal through exchange under Section 206 of FLPMA or sale under Section 209 of FLPMA. Any such disposal shall require a site-specific evaluation under the applicable regulations, prior to any final decision on such action.

BLM lands that are newly-recognized due to a land survey error or hiatus, mapping or records errors would be managed consistent with adjacent public lands, if any. In some cases, the newly-recognized lands may be suitable repositioning, based on site-specific circumstances.

Due to low productivity and/or conflicts with endangered species habitat, all BLM lands within the Resource Area are considered unsuitable for entry under the Desert Land Entry Act of March 3, 1877 (43 USC 321) and Indian Allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (25 USC 334).

Recreation

Camping up to 14 days per person within any 30-day period and up to 28 days in a one-year period is allowed in any location not specifically closed to camping. Dispersed camping is not permitted within 100 feet of any freshwater source.

Personal property left unattended on public land for more than 72 hours would be treated as abandoned.

Shooting is not allowed within ¼ mile of developed recreational sites, visitor facilities, livestock water improvements, guzzlers, the Poso Creek area (E½NE¼, Sec. 32, T. 27 S., R. 27 E., MDB&M), the area around Soda Lake, the vicinity of Painted Rock (closed to both shooting and hunting), and all authorized facilities belonging to lessees or permittees of the Federal government, as well as buildings and residences on adjacent private lands. These areas, except Painted Rock, are still available for the lawful taking of game. The restrictions do not apply to federal, state, and local law enforcement officers who are engaged in their official duties.

Motorized and mechanized travel on public land would be "limited" to existing mapped or maintained roads and trails or designated routes of travel, with the exception of the following areas that would be managed as closed to all travel (except foot and equestrian): Point Sal, Blue Ridge, Short Canyon, Cholla Canyon, Cane Canyon, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Caliente Mountain Ridge Road would be closed to motorized vehicles but open for mechanized travel. Salt Creek would be closed to motorized travel, but only until an ACEC plan addressing public access is completed. Designated routes of travel would be posted and include roads and trails shown on surface management maps. Existing roads and designated routes may be closed to protect resources following public notification; use of closed roads may be allowed by the authorized officer.

The speed limit on unpaved roads not maintained by the county, shall be a maximum of 25 MPH (unless otherwise posted).

Collection of wood, plant material or minerals specimens, other than casual collection requires a permit.

Chapter 3 - General Management Processes

Standard Practices

All proposed actions on or affecting public lands or resources under Bureau jurisdiction are reviewed by an interdisciplinary team to determine if they are in conformance with the existing planning base. The existing planning base includes law, executive order, regulation, policy and land use plans (see Box 1). If the action is in conformance with the existing planning base, it is then reviewed for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. Proposed actions generally fall into one of four NEPA categories: 1) actions which are exempt from NEPA; 2) actions which are categorically excluded; 3) actions which are covered in an existing NEPA environmental document, and 4) actions which require preparation of an Environmental Assessment (see Box 2). In a rare instance, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is required.

As actions are proposed they are evaluated by an interdisciplinary team to determine which NEPA category they fit in. If there is insufficient information regarding the resources of the project area, a field inventory may be completed. A key task for the team is to quantify and qualify the potential impacts of a proposed action. Impacts to a variety of resource values are considered (see Box 3). The team then develops site specific mitigation measures to minimize the potential impacts. These mitigation measures are actions that can be taken to reduce or eliminate potential impacts. There are five general categories of mitigation:

1. Avoiding the impact by not taking certain actions or parts of actions,
2. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation,
3. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment
4. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time, and
5. Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

The interdisciplinary team also evaluates whether additional steps specified under other laws or regulations may be required (e.g. National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Endangered Species Act).

Box I. Four Common NEPA Categories

Exempt Actions

The three major types of actions which are exempt from NEPA procedural or documentation requirements are: 1) congressionally exempt actions, 2) emergency actions and 3) rejections of proposed actions based on statutory or regulatory authority. If an action is exempt from NEPA, then no further NEPA review is conducted. Review and compliance for other laws and regulations, however, may still be conducted.

Categorically Excluded Actions

Certain categories of actions have been determined to have an insignificant effect and generally do not require preparation of an EA or EIS. This list of categorically excluded actions is determined by the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management at a national level. If an action is categorically excluded, it is compared to a list of exceptions. The list of exceptions describe circumstances where an activity with normally insignificant effects might be considered to have significant effects. If one or more exception circumstances apply to the proposed action, the proposal may be modified so the circumstances no longer apply. If modifications are not possible, then an EA or EIS is prepared.

If no exception circumstance applies to the proposed action, the interdisciplinary team documents the project details, reviews the project for compliance with other laws and regulations, and determines if there are any special stipulations for approving the action.

Previously Analyzed Actions

If an action has been addressed in an existing NEPA document, the interdisciplinary team will review the existing NEPA document to determine if it adequately addresses the proposed action. If the proposed action is adequately addressed, the determination will be documented. If the existing document does not adequately address the proposed action, a new EA will be prepared.

Preparation of an Environmental Assessment

An interdisciplinary team is assembled to review project design, identify impacts and develop mitigation. Project design is reviewed against standard operating procedures or practices that pertain to the particular type of project. A standard operating practice for a powerline might be to use a design that prevents electrocution of large birds. Potential impacts of the action are identified after review and only necessary modification of the project. Measures to reduce the potential impacts, mitigation measures, are developed. If after modification and application of mitigation measures the residual impacts of the action are not significant, the project may be approved. If the residual impacts are significant, the project is modified further or an EIS is prepared.

Box 2. Examples of Elements in the Existing Planning Base

Law & Executive Order	Regulation	Policy	Plans
National Environmental Policy Act Federal Land Policy and Management Act National Historic Preservation Act Archaeological Resource Protection Act American Indian Religious Freedom Act Endangered Species Act Executive Order 11990 of May 1977 (Wetlands)	Code of Federal Regulations Onshore Oil and Gas Orders	BLM Manual Series Instruction Memoranda	Caliente RMP Carrizo Plain Natural Area Management Plan (Replaces the Soda Lake and Elkhorn Plain ACEC Plans) South Sierra Management Plan (Replaces the draft Walker Pass CRMP) ACEC PLANS California Rocks and Islands Point Sal Goose Lake Blue Ridge Allotment Management Plans North Temblor Wagy Flat Short Canyon Cholla Canyon Cultural Resource Management Plans Ker 311 Walker Pass

Box 3. Examples of Resource Values Considered During NEPA Compliance Review

ACEC's	Native American Concerns	Visual Resources
Air Quality	Socio-Economics	Water Quality
Cultural Resources	Local Land Use Plan Conformance	Wetlands/Riparian
Floodplains	Recreation	Wild & Scenic Rivers
Hazardous Materials	T & E Species	Wilderness
Livestock Grazing	Vegetation	Wildlife Habitat
Minerals		

Chapter 4 - Land Tenure Management Guidelines

Land Tenure Adjustments

The BLM land ownership pattern is a result of the various land disposal actions of the Federal government in the 1800's and early 1900's. BLM's parent agency, the General Land Office, disposed of millions of acres of Federal land in California under the homesteading, mining and other land entry laws. In addition, large areas of Federal land were set aside for National Parks, National Forests, Indian Reservations, and military bases. The Federal lands that remained in the public domain are the lands BLM manages today. In most areas, the resulting BLM land ownership pattern is a fragmented array of intermingled public and private lands that is often difficult to manage. To improve the manageability of the BLM lands and improve their usefulness to the public, BLM has numerous authorities for "repositioning" lands into a more consolidated pattern, disposing of lands, and entering into cooperative management agreements. These land pattern improvements are completed primarily through the use of land exchanges, but also through land sales, jurisdictional transfers to other agencies, and through the use of cooperative management agreements and leases. These ownership or jurisdictional changes are referred as "Land Tenure Adjustments".

The Bureau will work closely with the local government and local landowners when repositioning lands, in order to maintain a balance of public/private acreage within counties and retain consistency with local land uses and zoning when parcels enter the private sector. The Bureau will work with willing landowners in repositioning lands. The Bureau will make government patents subject to valid third party rights, such as rights-of-way or leases. In offering BLM lands to the public during the repositioning process, the Bureau will give priority to existing lessees and to adjacent landowners.

This plan identifies three land tenure adjustment classifications: Reposition, New Manager, and Cooperative Management. Refer to the table below for acreages, and to the map packet for a graphical representation of these classes. Until BLM lands are actually realigned, lands will remain under BLM jurisdiction and will be managed under existing laws and regulations and in accordance under the objectives outlined in this plan.

All other BLM lands not in these land tenure adjustment classes will be retained in Federal ownership under BLM jurisdiction. These areas consist mainly of the designated wilderness and wilderness study areas, the Carrizo Plain and Lokern Natural ACECs, and lands along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. BLM will consider minor modification of the boundaries of the areas through land exchanges to improve the management of these areas. These exchanges will generally involve BLM parcels of 640 acres or less. In addition, there may be some small, isolated parcels of BLM land that were overlooked when developing the maps for this plan, and are within a retention zone. These are generally 40 acres or less in size, and they are considered suitable for repositioning as described under the "Reposition" classification.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF BLM SURFACE OWNERSHIP IN LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT CLASSES

	COAST	VALLEY	SOUTH SIERRA	Totals
REPOSITION	9,500	80,000	113,500	203,000
NEW MANAGER	17,500	7,000	0	24,500
COOP MGMT.	0	5,400	53,500	58,900
RETAIN AS BLM	0	200,000	109,000	309,000
Totals	27,000	292,400	276,000	595,400

Reposition Management Classification

BLM lands in this management class will be considered for repositioning for greater management efficiencies, better service to the public, and to meet the overall objectives of this plan, such as endangered species conservation and recovery, recreational and community enhancement, and wilderness management.

The primary method of repositioning these lands will be through the land exchange process (see Exchange Overview below). BLM lands in this category will undergo site specific resource investigations prior to any decision to reposition the land. Therefore, it is expected that not all land parcels in this category will be found suitable for repositioning. Public involvement in each individual land exchange will be available, as outlined in the Overview below.

If site specific inventories of the reposition properties indicate they contain values important for conservation, they will be retained in place or targeted only for repositioning to locations where the acquisition parcel would support the same values as the reposition parcel. For instance, a reposition parcel in the San Joaquin Valley may be found suitable following site review for exchange only for other properties with San Joaquin Valley-type habitat. It may also prove to contain resource values, such as plant habitat, that could contribute best to the conservation needs of the Valley if managed in place as a "specialty plant reserve". If the latter were true, the parcel would be retained and evaluated for potential to become a target area for consolidation of other reposition parcels. If the site specific inventories indicate the parcel does not contain values contributing to conservation needs, the parcel would be available to assist in public land consolidation needs.

Each of the three Management Areas outlines varying consolidation needs based on the management objectives for the management area. For example, in the *Valley Management Area* consolidation targets include the core conservation areas identified in Kern County Valley Habitat Conservation Plan. Additionally, consolidation targets include areas within or adjacent to designated Wilderness or wilderness study areas, ACEC's, SMA's, and lands that would improve access to large blocks of BLM land.

Lands to be acquired in the consolidation processes will be sought only from willing parties. No condemnation or threat of condemnation will be used. To the extent possible, a balance of acres within the six affected counties will be sought, so that no county will shoulder a disproportionate share of Federal holdings. The anticipated timeframe for this repositioning is over the life of this plan, which is approximately 15 years.

This category would also allow for land sales, although sale would be considered infrequently and limited to those small parcels where the value would not warrant the inclusion of the parcel in a land exchange process. These types of situations generally occur only in areas with a history of survey error or small encroachments on public land boundaries.

New Manager Classification

BLM lands in this management class have been determined to be potentially suitable for management by an agency or organization other than BLM. A "New Manager" will be sought for these lands in order to increase management efficiency and enhance the properties contribution to other natural resource management initiatives. Processes to accomplish this would include administrative withdrawals to other Federal agencies, Congressional withdrawals through special legislation, R&PP Act conveyances, exchanges to other governmental entities such as State or County agencies, or exchange to nonprofit conservation organizations.

These are areas that have a high potential for linkage and contribution to existing or planned natural resource management programs by other government or land stewardship entities. Examples of these actions might include additions to Montano de Oro State Park and Point Sal State Beach through R&PP Act conveyances,

additions to Los Padres National Forest through withdrawal or special legislation, and additions to County Park systems through exchanges or R&PP Act conveyance. All ACECs and SMAs in the Coast Management Area are included in this category.

In some instances, it may be necessary to improve the suitability of the parcels to the prospective natural resource manager. In such instances, the Bureau would focus interim management on improving the management situation. An example might be to acquire additional adjacent lands or acquire access to facilitate management or removal of liabilities associated with abandoned mine sites or materials.

Other than the ACECs and SMAs, if these parcels fail to prove suitable for integration into other entities' management programs, they will be considered suitable for repositioning through land exchanges under the "Reposition" parameters outlined above.

Cooperative Management Classification

BLM lands in this management class will generally remain under BLM jurisdiction. However, because of their location and the local land pattern, it is possible to maximize management efficiency by cooperatively managing these areas with adjacent agencies or other BLM offices. These areas include the Three Rivers area (with National Park Service), the Lake Isabella area (with U.S. Forest Service), Horse Canyon area (with State Parks), and the Kettleman Hills area (with BLM Hollister Resource Area). Factors such as fire response, law enforcement, camping regulations, visitor services, livestock grazing, etc. make cooperative management of these areas a logical choice. Whenever possible, BLM will attempt to match its management objectives for these areas with the adjacent land managers.

Processes to accomplish this would include Memoranda of Understanding and Cooperative Agreements with the other agencies and BLM offices.

Other than the ACECs and SMAs, some BLM lands in this classification may not attract a cooperative manager, and may present an opportunity for repositioning, as described under the "Reposition" classification. Any such repositioning would occur only after site-specific resource investigations and public involvement.

Fee Acquisition Needs

Occasionally, BLM has opportunities to acquire lands in fee through methods other than land exchanges. These include land donations from private parties or other governmental agencies, and purchases using funds appropriated by Congress or using compensation funds. When these opportunities arise, lands will be sought from willing sellers only, and will be sought in order to meet the management objectives of this plan. These acquisition initiatives will be coordinated with local government, adjoining landowners and other parties of interest. Lands that have the following characteristics are those that are most important in meeting fee acquisition needs:

Lands within or adjacent to designated wilderness areas or wilderness study areas.

Lands within or adjacent to ACECs or SMAs.

Lands with threatened or endangered species habitat such as core conservation areas identified in the Kern County Valley Habitat Conservation Plan.

Lands that will improve the pattern of public lands in the area.

Access Acquisition Needs

Many BLM lands do not have legal access, and are thereby difficult to manage for BLM personnel and difficult to use by the public. Many of the BLM lands in the Caliente Resource Area have been identified for repositioning, therefore the establishment of legal access to these lands is not critical to BLM's mission. However, certain lands are planned for retention under BLM jurisdiction, even though they currently lack legal access. The establishment of legal access easements to these lands will enhance their management and better serve the public interest. In some cases where a parcel is planned for a New Manager, it may be necessary for BLM to acquire access prior to transferring the parcel to the New Manager.

Specific areas where access easements are needed will be identified in Activity Level Plans, in conjunction with adjacent landowners, New Managers, and other cooperators. In general, these areas will be the ACECs and SMAs identified in this plan. Access easements to be acquired would then undergo a site-specific analysis to determine the level of access needed (road, trail, exclusive, etc.), a specific route, environmental effects, and any restrictions that would be appropriate.

Overview of the BLM Land Exchange Process

(Refer to Code of Federal Regulations, Part 43, Subpart 2200)

1. Land exchange proposal made by BLM or a private individual or organization.

2. Proposal is initially screened by BLM for conformance with the BLM Resource Management Plan and for any obvious impediments, whether legal or environmental. An initial site resource review is done by BLM staff, for both the BLM lands and the private lands.

3. BLM determines if proposal is initially acceptable or unacceptable.

4. If acceptable, an Agreement to Initiate Exchange is signed by BLM and proponent. Costs of processing the exchange are normally shared equally by both BLM and proponent, which can amount to several thousand or tens of thousands of dollars.

5. Public comments on the proposal are solicited in a 45 day comment period. A Notice of Exchange Proposal is published once a week for four consecutive weeks in a local newspaper. The notice is sent to the exchange proponent, adjacent landowners, authorized users of the BLM land including grazing permittees, oil and gas lessees, right-of-way holders, local Congressional delegates, County Planning Departments, County Boards of Supervisors, local Native American representatives, and other parties of interest.

6. An appraisal is requested to estimate the fair market value of all lands in the exchange, usually using the comparable sale method.

7. Site-specific field visits are performed and an environmental assessment document is produced. This document addresses the impacts of the exchange on cultural resources, endangered species, hazardous materials, mineral production, and recreation, as well as social, economic, legal impacts. Comments received on the proposal are also analyzed in this document.

8. Title evidence is obtained for the private lands and reviewed by BLM. At time of closing, private lands must have title that is acceptable to BLM, i.e. no mortgages, deeds of trust, liens, taxes due, floating easements, etc.

9. A Notice of Decision is published once in a local newspaper and sent to parties of interest.

10. BLM obtains a commitment for title insurance, along with a proforma title policy.

11. BLM issues land patent concurrently with recordation of grant deed to the U.S., in an escrow process. Patents will be made subject to any outstanding third party interest, such as rights-of-way and leases.

12. A title policy is obtained on the "new" BLM lands. The "new" BLM land will be managed for the purpose for which it was acquired and in conformance with the BLM Resource Management Plan. Lands placed into private ownership fall under the jurisdiction of local land use plans and ordinances.

Classifications and Withdrawals

There are approximately 200 land classifications and withdrawals within the Caliente Resource Area. They affect BLM land, federal lands under other agency jurisdictions and private lands. Many represent actions taken under outdated authorities and land management needs no longer current, having been replaced by other authorities. They are for purposes such as establishing National Parks, National Forests, wilderness areas, Indian Reservations, administrative sites, powers sites, public water reserves, public roads, grazing districts, NCLWMALs, protection of natural areas, naval petroleum reserves, botanical areas, wildlife sanctuaries and lighthouses. In addition to withdrawals and classifications on BLM land, and with the exception of Congressional withdrawals (National Parks, Forests, Indian reservations, etc.), BLM has responsibility for review of classifications and withdrawals on public lands administered by other federal agencies, such as the Forest Service and National Park Service. In a few cases, BLM official plats note withdrawals or classifications on private lands.

Under Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), BLM has been given the responsibility of reviewing all land classifications and withdrawals on the BLM lands. Based on a general review of the classifications and withdrawals in effect at the time of this plan, the following guidelines are established for the withdrawal review process:

All multiple use classifications, public sale classifications, Desert Land Entry classifications, stock driveways, and unused public water reserves will be terminated.

All R&PP Act classifications for lands that have been conveyed to private parties will be terminated.

All unused power site classifications, power site reserves, reservoir site reservations, and power project withdrawals will be terminated or modified.

All temporary classifications or withdrawals that have expired or are not serving the purpose for which they were originally intended, will be terminated.

Any other unused or outdated classifications or withdrawals will be terminated or modified.

Classifications and withdrawals on other agency or private lands will be examined in detail at some time in the future, in consultation with the appropriate agency or landowner. With the concurrence of the appropriate agency or landowner, all unused or unnecessary classifications and withdrawals will either be terminated or modified to reduce the affected area. Based on a general review of the classifications and withdrawals in effect at the time of this plan, the following guidelines are established for the withdrawal review process:

All unused power site classifications, power site reserves, reservoir site reservations, and power project withdrawals will be terminated or modified.

All temporary classifications or withdrawals that are have expired or are not serving the purpose for which they were originally intended, will be terminated.

All withdrawals for unused administrative sites, lighthouses, and roadside zones will be terminated or modified.

Any other unused or outdated classifications or withdrawals will be terminated or modified.

The following tables list the classifications and withdrawals being terminated following the above guidelines.

Withdrawals/Classifications Terminating

Location	Agency	Order #	Date	Purpose
		BLM Classifications		
T. 17 S., R. 28 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM Order	11/02/76	Public Sale Classification S 528
T. 26 S., R. 8 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	09/06/68	R&PP CL S 080447
T. 26 S., R. 9 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	10/15/75	Public Water Reserve 107 (CA 3295)
T. 26 S., R. 32 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	11/18/67	Multiple Use Classification (S 573)
T. 28 S., R. 12 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	12/23/74	Intpr Public Water Reserve 107
T. 28 S., R. 32 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	04/17/69	Cl Multiple Use S 1795
T. 28 S., R. 33 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	04/11/38	Intpr Public Water Reserve 107
T. 29 S., R. 19 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	05/09/70	Cl Multiple Use (S 2576)
T. 29 S., R. 32 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	05/14/70	Cl Multiple Use (S 1795)
T. 30 S., R. 23 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	11/30/84	Desert Land Entry Cl (CA 1584)
T. 30 S., R. 33 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	08/04/50	Intpr Public Water Reserve 107
T. 31 S., R. 10 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	03/01/67	R&PP Cl - S 079231
T. 31 S., R. 14 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	12/22/66	R&PP Cl - S 080284
T. 31 S., R. 24 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	06/03/75	Desert Land Entry S 4472-C (Unsuitable)
T. 32 S., R. 16 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	01/22/71	Public Sale Cl S 271 (non-suitable)
T. 32 S., R. 24 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	05/09/70	Cl Multiple Use (S 2576)
T. 32 S., R. 26 E., M.D.M.	BLM	BLM O	12/4/85	Desert Land Entry Cl CA 13735 (unsuitable)
T. 4 N., R. 23 W., S.B.M.	BLM	BLM O	03/31/58	Small Tract Cl ST 585
T. 11 N., R. 17 W., S.B.M.	BLM	BLM O	01/22/73	Public Sale Classification (R 2791)
T. 11 N., R. 23 W., S.B.M.	BLM	BLM O	05/09/70	Multiple Use Classification (R 2231)

Chapter 5 - Oil/Gas and Solid Minerals Management Guidelines

Oil and Gas

Introduction

Allocations proposed under this plan identify lands open for and closed to leasing for oil, gas and geothermal resources. In addition, for lands open to leasing, the plan identifies proposed stipulations to be associated with the lease.

Public lands that are closed to leasing separate into two groups. Tracts that have been closed by previous legislation or secretarial policy form one group of lands and are known as *non-discretionary closures*. The second group of closed lands consisting of those proposed for closure under this plan, are called *proposed discretionary closures.*

Lands open to oil and gas leasing separate into the following groups: open to leasing under a standard lease stipulation; open to leasing under a no surface use stipulation; and open to leasing under a limited surface use stipulation. The standard oil and gas lease form includes those preprinted lease terms and conditions that apply to all leases. Other stipulations developed in this plan are applied in lease areas with special resource concerns, and supersede any inconsistent provisions of the standard lease form. The special stipulations proposed in this plan address no surface use for areas where very unique resources exist, and limited surface use for areas with resource protection needs slightly different from the standard lease stipulation. The Limited Surface Use stipulation provides additional protection for Department of Defense lands; Federally Proposed and Listed Species; Proposed and Designated Critical Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat; Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species; and three Coast Management Area ACEC's/ SMA's.

Lands Closed to Oil and Gas Leasing

Non-Discretionary Closures To Leasing

The 1920 Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease Federal oil and gas resources on public domain and acquired lands. Federal minerals excluded from such leasing by legislation or secretarial policy include those underlying units of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuges, Native American reservations, incorporated cities, and lands closed under previous land use decisions. Lands recommended for wilderness designation, wilderness study, or already within the National Wilderness Preservation System are also non-discretionary closures by existing legislation. Non-discretionary closures are discussed under the general framework of the Caliente Resource Area Plan for reference purposes but are not part of the Plan's land use allocation scope and purpose.

Lands Proposed for Discretionary Closures To Leasing

Discretionary closures cover lands proposed to be closed to oil, gas and geothermal leasing by the allocations in this plan. They include areas of extreme resource sensitivity requiring a level of protection that may only be achieved through closure to leasing activities.

In the Coast Management Area, the Point Sal ACEC containing approximately 77 acres is proposed to be closed to leasing.

In the Valley Management Area, the Bittercreek Special Management Area containing 480 of Federal surface acres and 4,840 acres of Federally reserved minerals is proposed to be closed to leasing. This area will be

managed in association with adjacent National Wildlife Refuges for the California Condor. As mentioned above, all National Wildlife Refuges are excluded from leasing under the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act.

In the South Sierra Management Area the Piute Cypress and Blue Ridge ACEC, and the Deer Spring and Erskine Creek SMA containing 4,800 acres are proposed to be closed to leasing.

Lands Open to Oil and Gas Leasing

Outside of those lands listed above as closed to leasing by discretionary or non discretionary closure, all public land and Federally reserved mineral estate within the Resource Area are open for oil and gas leasing activities.

The process of nominating a federal parcel for a lease sale is initiated when a letter of interest in oil and gas leasing is submitted to the Sacramento Office of the Bureau of Land Management. Lease sales would be scheduled a maximum of four times a year, depending on oil industry interest, for the fifteen year life of the Plan. The RMP will be used to determine the applicability of lease stipulations attached to parcels nominated for lease interest at the time of the lease sale. Three categories of lease stipulations would include.

1. Offered for lease with a Standard Lease stipulation
2. Offered for lease with a No Surface Use stipulation
3. Offered for lease with a Limited Surface Use stipulation

Leasing with Standard Lease Stipulation

The Standard Lease stipulation includes the terms and conditions that are the national standards printed on Bureau of Land Management lease forms (form 3100-11, Oct. '92).

Under standard terms a proposed exploration and development operation can be modified by the operator and Bureau to minimize impacts of the project's operation design. Modifications are limited to moving the proposed operation less than 200 meters and delaying the project less than 60 days in one lease year.

No Surface Use Stipulation

This lease is within an area that contains unique or significant natural or cultural values. To prevent or reduce disturbance to unique or significant natural or cultural values, No Surface Use is allowed on the lease.

Additional Information.

Application. The No Surface Use stipulation is intended for use when adequate protection of surface resources cannot be provided through mitigation. Mineral development of the lease from an off-site location is recommended.

Review Process. At the time of a lease sale, the No Surface Use stipulation would be applied to tracts nominated within seven areas identified in this Plan, totalling 5,032 acres. The Tierra Redonda, Alkali Sink, Goose Lake, and Horse Canyon Areas of Critical Environmental Concern would be subject to the No Surface Use stipulation. Special Management Areas proposed for the application of the No Surface Use Stipulation are Huasna Peak, Granite Cave, and Ker 311.

An exception or modification to the stipulation may be approved if it can be demonstrated that operations can be conducted without causing unacceptable impacts to the critical cultural or natural values. Any decision to grant an exception or modification would be based on field inspection and inventory and the NEPA review process. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year. The stipulation may be waived if a determination is made by the Bureau that the resource no longer exists on the leased lands.

Leasing with the Limited Surface Use Stipulation

Special stipulations may be proposed for use to protect unique resources or values where it may be necessary to modify surface activities beyond authorities contained under the standard lease terms (43 CFR 3103.1-3). The Limited Surface Use Stipulation allows BLM, in consultation with the applicant, to extend modification of development proposals beyond the standard 200 meters and 60 day conditions. By reserving the additional leeway in siting facilities, the BLM and applicant can generally use the combination of increased siting and timing flexibility to modify development proposals to entirely avoid or significantly minimize surface disturbing effects associated with lease development. The Limited Surface Use stipulation thus allows BLM to offer for lease parcels known to or suspected to contain unique resources or values and resolve any potential conflicts at the time when the lessee is prepared to design development proposals.

This stipulation also advises prospective lessees that they are considering the purchase of a lease in areas known or suspected to contain unique resources or values and advises them of potential constraints and development options available. Historically the BLM in cooperation with the lessee has been able to find sufficient flexibility in designing lease development proposals, even in the most sensitive of locations, to facilitate development without adversely affecting either the resource values of concern or the oil and gas lease.

Special conditions that may be attached to new leases issued in the Caliente Resource Area are collectively referred to as the Limited Surface Use stipulation (LSU) and supersede any inconsistent provisions of the standard lease form. The wording of the Limited Surface Use stipulation has been adjusted to address six differing resource concerns. The Limited Surface Use Stipulation would be applied at the lease sale, to parcels located as shown on the RMP map and as described below.

This stipulation has been developed to be utilized over the life of the plan without the need for further plan amendments. The LSU stipulation has been worded to allow for adjusting the geographic locations where they would be applied based on the resource condition at the time of the lease sale offering. The locations identified in this plan address 1996 resource conditions that will be updated and modified on an annual basis. Information on those updates will be available to those interested in potential lease sales.

Limited Surface Use Stipulation

a. Department of Defense (LSU - Defense)
b. Federally Proposed and Listed Species (LSU - Protected Species)
c. Proposed Critical Habitat and Designated Critical Habitat (LSU - Critical Habitat)
d. Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species (LSU - Sensitive Species)
e. Coast Management Area ACEC and SMA (LSU - Coast)
f. Raptor (LSU - Raptor)

Waivers, Modification, Exceptions and Deferral to Other Plans

The Authorized Officer may grant a waiver, modification, or exception to the Limited Surface Use stipulation if the factors leading to the stipulation's inclusion in the lease have changed or if new information has been made available. If the protection provided by the stipulation is no longer necessary or can be adequately mitigated and the proposed operation on a lease would not cause unacceptable impacts, a waiver would be evaluated (see 43 CFR 3101.1-4).

The Authorized Officer may also defer the addition of the Limited Surface Use stipulation referred to under b, c, and d above to requiring compliance with other existing approved plans. Those plans may include Habitat Conservation Plans, Programmatic Consultations, Conservation Agreements or others that provide for adequate protection and conservation of resources and compliance with all Federal and State laws.

As an example, once completed the Kern County Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Plan and associated BLM Programmatic Section 7 Consultation on oil and gas development activities will provide adequate protection for resources identified in b, c, and d above for lands within CDOG administrative boundaries and for all federally reserved mineral estate in Kern County. Future lease sales covering parcels in those areas would defer the addition of a Limited Use Stipulation to notation that compliance with the above approved programs or plans is required.

a. Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Department of Defense (LSU - Defense)

The exact wording of the Limited Surface Use stipulation covering Department of Defense lands within the Caliente Resource Area will be developed in conjunction with the Base Commanders and would be designed to protect the base mission. Terms will be designed as necessary to:

1. *Protect the national security associated with the base mission operations*
2. *Protect natural resources including Threatened and Endangered Species*
3. *Protect cultural sites*
4. *Protect personnel*

Terms may range from prohibiting surface use on all or a portion of the lease area to seasonal lease development or operational conditions.

Additional Information.

Application. The LSU - Defense stipulation would be applied to Federal reserved mineral estate under the surface administration of the Department of Defense. Approximately 69,700 acres are affected, including Point Mugu, Port Hueneme, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Camp Roberts, and Lemoore Naval Air Base. Coordination with local government agencies regarding the development of stipulations would be at the discretion of the Base Commander.

When a tract of land is nominated for lease sale and is located within a military installation, the applicant would be notified that a legal description of the tract of interest has been forwarded to the attention of the Base Commander. The Base Commander would respond to the Bureau with the recommended wording of the LSU - Defense stipulation. The wording would vary based on the base mission, and be applied to the entire military installation or to a limited portion of the parcel, at the discretion of the Base Commander. The Bureau may alternatively identify in advance of lease sale offerings the terms and conditions applicable to military installations and thus be able to offer the leases for bid with advance disclosure of the terms and conditions.

Review Process. Generally, the following procedure would be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Defense stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if the mission of the military installation would be affected. The review process would involve meetings coordinated by the Bureau between the lessee and the representatives of the military base to determine impacts and potential effects.

Approval. If the review determines that the mission of the military installation would not be affected Bureau approval of the proposed activity would normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

If the review determines that the mission of the military installation would be adversely affected, the BLM would coordinate with the Base Commander and the applicant to modify the proposal. Conflict resolution may range from limited surface use to no surface use on all or a portion of the parcel. Surface use may be limited for mission, health, or safety considerations as well as to protect Threatened and Endangered Species, and other sensitive biological or cultural resources. Modifications may include movement of activities, seasonal

restrictions, mitigation and/or compensation. Modified proposals would be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective.

b. Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Federally Proposed and Listed Species (LSU - Protected Species)

All or a portion of this lease is within the range of one or more plant or animal species (a list of species would be included with the stipulation for each lease) that are either listed as threatened or endangered, or are proposed for such listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys, and consultation or conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Notice is also given that surface disturbing activities may be moved or modified, and that some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease only where:

1. *the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or proposed species, or*
2. *the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of a listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.*

Prior to the authorization of any surface disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

The BLM may need to initiate consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if the site inspection concludes that a listed or proposed species may be affected by the proposed activity. The lessee should be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to render their biological opinion, and that there are provisions for an additional 60 day extension. Offsite habitat protection or enhancement for wildlife or vegetation (compensation) may be required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when habitat is disturbed. The consultation may also result in some restrictions to the lessee's plan of development, including movement or modification of activities, and seasonal restrictions. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease if the consultation or conference concludes that either of the conditions identified in a or b above exist.

Additional Information

Application. The Limited Surface Use - Federally Proposed and Listed Species (LSU - Protected Species) stipulation would be attached, at the time of lease sale, to leases within the range of certain federally listed or proposed species, or to leases containing, or adjacent to, documented locations of certain federally listed or proposed species. (A list of species would be included with the stipulation for each lease.)

The combined range of the following currently listed species will be used to determine current applicability of the LSU - Protected Species stipulation for listed species: San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, California jewelflower, Hoover's woolly-star, Kern mallow, San Joaquin woolly-threads and Bakersfield Cactus. This area is shown on the map packet. If additional species become listed, existing species become delisted, or if new range information becomes available, the area on the map packet will be modified accordingly and all subsequent lease sales will be evaluated against the modified map area. The recent historic range of the California condor was excluded from consideration due to the extensive amount of unoccupied range, however leasing within the Hopper Mountain SMA will be subject to the LSU - Protected Species stipulation.

Documented locations for the following currently proposed species will be used to determine current applicability of the LSU - Protected Species stipulation for proposed species: *Mimulus shevockii, Clarkia springvillensis* and *Navarretia setiloba.* Current documented locations are listed in Chapter 9 - Biological Resources Management Guidelines. If additional species become proposed, or new location information becomes available, the species and parcel lists will be modified and all subsequent lease sales will be evaluated against the modified parcel list.

Review Process. Generally, the following process will be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Protected Species stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if listed or proposed species would be affected. This review may involve site specific surveys for plant and animal species, conducted according to established methodologies which may specify certain seasons or other conditions. In some cases, this may mean that a survey cannot be completed until the next growing season for some plant species or after seasonal appearance for some animal species.

If the review determines that listed or proposed species will not be affected, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

If the review determines that listed or proposed species may be affected, but in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner, and written concurrence is received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurrence.

If it is determined that a listed or proposed species may be adversely affected, the BLM will work with the applicant to modify the proposal to minimize impacts. Modifications may include movement of activities, seasonal restrictions, mitigation and/or compensation. Modified proposals will be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective. If the modified project may still adversely affect a listed or proposed species, BLM will initiate formal consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Listed Species. Currently there are two options for meeting the formal consultation requirement. A new consultation may be initiated or a previously completed formal consultation may be utilized.

If a new consultation is initiated, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will issue a document, called the Biological Opinion. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to complete a Biological Opinion and they may request an additional 60 day extension. Extensions beyond 195 days requires the consent of any applicant.

A previously completed formal consultation may also be used to meet the formal consultation requirement. Examples of previously completed consultations which may be used include the San Joaquin Valley Oil and Gas Programmatic and the Programmatic Opinion for Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1.

Upon completion of a new consultation or determination that a previously completed consultation can be used, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days. If the new consultation concludes that a listed species may be jeopardized, then surface disturbance will be prohibited on the lease. Surface disturbance will also be prohibited if the consultation concludes that the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of the listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Proposed Species. Bureau policy requires a conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on any action that may adversely affect proposed species. Depending on the complexity of the situation, a conference may be completed in a single telephone conversation or may require the time frames of a consultation. Generally, upon completion of the conference, approval of the

application will be granted within 30 days. If the conference concludes that a proposed species may be jeopardized, surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease.

Final Approval. Final approval of applications that will have no effect on listed or proposed species will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

Final approval for projects that may affect listed or proposed species in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service written concurrence. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service generally responds to requests for concurrence in 30 days.

For projects that require consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, final approval will normally be granted within 30 days of consultation or conference completion. Conditions of approval will include any conditions specified by the BLM or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for minimizing impacts.

c. Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Proposed Critical Habitat and Designated Critical Habitat (LSU - Critical Habitat)

All or a portion of this lease lies within an area that is designated as critical habitat, or is proposed for designation as critical habitat (see attached species and parcel list) by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys, and consultation or conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Notice is also given that surface disturbing activities may be moved or modified and that some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease only where:

1. *the proposed action is likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat or proposed critical habitat, or*
2. *the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of a listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.*

Prior to the authorization of any surface disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

The Bureau of Land Management may need to initiate consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if the site inspection concludes that designated or proposed critical habitat may be affected by the proposed activity. The lessee should be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to render their biological opinion, and that there are provisions for an additional 60 day extension. Offsite habitat protection or enhancement for wildlife or vegetation (compensation) may be required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when designated or proposed critical habitat is disturbed. The consultation may also result in some restrictions to the lessee's plan of development, including movement or modification of activities, and seasonal restrictions. Surface disturbing activities will be prohibited on the lease only if the consultation or conference concludes that either of the conditions identified in a. or b. above exist.

Additional Information

Application. The Limited Surface Use - Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat (LSU - Protected Habitat) stipulation would be attached to leases within areas that are designated as critical habitat, or proposed for designation as critical habitat for certain species. A list of species and parcels would be included with the stipulation for each lease. Critical habitat is designated or proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service according to the regulations found in 50 CFR 424. Critical habitat means (1) the specific areas within the

geographical area currently occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (i) essential to the conservation of the species and (ii) that may require special management considerations or protection, and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for conservation of the species (50 CFR 424.02).

Critical habitat or proposed critical habitat for the following currently listed species will be used to determine current applicability of the LSU - Protected Habitat stipulation: California condor and southwestern willow flycatcher. The locations of Bureau administered lands within currently designated or proposed critical habitat for these species are listed in Chapter 9 - Biological Resources Management Guidelines. If additional areas are designated, or if proposed areas are withdrawn, the species and parcel lists will be modified and all subsequent lease sales will be evaluated against the modified species and parcel list.

Review Process. Generally, the following process will be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Protected Habitat stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if designated or proposed critical habitat would be affected. This review may involve site specific surveys for plant and animal species, conducted according to established methodologies which may specify certain seasons or other conditions. In some cases this may mean that a survey cannot be completed until the next growing season for some plant species or after seasonal appearance for some animal species.

If the review determines that listed or proposed critical habitat will not be affected, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

If the review determines that listed or proposed critical habitat may be affected, but in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner, and written concurrence is received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, approval of the application will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurrence.

If it is determined that a listed or proposed critical habitat may be adversely affected, the BLM will work with the applicant to modify the proposal to minimize impacts. Modifications may include movement of activities, seasonal restrictions, mitigation and compensation. Modified proposals will be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective. If the modified project may still adversely affect designated or proposed critical habitat, BLM will initiate formal consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Designated Critical Habitat. The BLM is required to initiate formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for any action that may adversely affect designated critical habitat. As a result of the consultation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issues a document, called the Biological Opinion. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has up to 135 days to complete a Biological Opinion and they may request an additional 60 day extension. Extensions beyond 195 days requires the consent of any applicant.

As part of the Biological Opinion, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will determine if the proposed action is likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. Destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat means a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species. Such alterations include, but are not limited to, alterations adversely modifying any of those physical or biological features that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical (50 CFR 402.02).

If consultation concludes that critical habitat will be destroyed or adversely modified, then surface disturbance will be prohibited on the affected portion of the lease. Surface disturbance will also be prohibited if the

consultation concludes that the proposed action is inconsistent with the recovery needs of the listed species as identified in an approved U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plan.

Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Proposed Critical Habitat. Bureau policy requires conferencing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on any action that may adversely affect proposed critical habitat. Depending on the complexity of the situation, a conference may be completed in a single telephone conversation or may require the time frames of a consultation. Generally, upon completion of the conference, approval of the application will be granted within 30 days. If the conference concludes that proposed critical habitat will be destroyed or adversely modified, then surface disturbance will be prohibited on the affected portion of the lease.

Final Approval. Final approval of applications that will have no effect on designated or proposed critical habitat will normally be granted within 30 days of the review.

Final approval for projects that may affect designated or proposed critical habitat in a beneficial, insignificant or benign manner will normally be granted within 30 days of receiving U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service written concurrence. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service generally responds to requests for concurrence in 30 days.

For projects that require consultation or conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, final approval will normally be granted within 30 days of consultation or conference completion. Conditions of approval will include any conditions specified by the BLM or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for minimizing impacts

d. Limited Surface Use - Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species (LSU - Sensitive Species)

All or a portion of this lease is within the range of one or more plant or animal species (see attached list) that are either Federal candidates for listing as threatened or endangered (Federal Candidate), are listed by the State of California as threatened or endangered (State Listed), or are designated by the Bureau of Land Management as Sensitive (Bureau Sensitive).

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for species surveys and coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game. Notice is also given that surface disturbing activities may be relocated beyond the standard 200 meters but not more than 1/4 mile and that surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

Prior to the authorization of any surface disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of habitat for these species. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these species. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some species can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

The Bureau of Land Management may need to coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the California Department of Fish and Game if the site inspection concludes that a Federal Candidate, State Listed or Bureau Sensitive species may be affected by the proposed activity. Coordination may delay application processing beyond established time frames.

To prevent or reduce disturbance to Federal Candidate, State Listed or Bureau Sensitive species, surface operations may be moved up to 1/4 mile and surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

Additional Information

The Limited Use - Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species (LSU - Sensitive Species) stipulation would be attached to leases the are either within the range of certain species, or that contain or are adjacent to a documented location of a certain species. A list of species would be included with the stipulation for each lease.

Ranges or documented locations for the following species will be used to determine the current applicability of the LSU - Sensitive Species stipulation: Tehachapi slender salamander, mountain plover, San Joaquin antelope squirrel, *Arctostaphylos morroensis, Arctostaphylos pilosula, Atriplex cordulata, Atriplex vallicola, Calochortus obispoensis, Calochortus striatus, Calochortus westonii, Chorizanthe breweri, Chorizanthe rectispina, Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense, Clarkia temblorіensis ssp. calientensis, Cordylanthus mollis ssp. hispidus, Cupressus arizonica ssp. nevadensis, Eriodictyon altissimum, Eriogonum kennedyi var. pinicola, Eriogonum nudum var. murinum, Eschscholzia rhombipetala, Galium hardhamiae, Heterotheca villosa var. shevockii, Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri, Layia heterotricha, Layia jonesii, Layia leucopappa, Layia munzii, Lepidium jaredii ssp. jaredii, Lupinus ludovicianus, Madia radiata, Mimulus morrisii, Mimulus pictus, Ribes tularense, Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. anomala, Streptanthus cordatus var. piutensis, Stylocline citroleum, Stylocline masonii.*

The current list of parcels or specific geographic area for each species, is contained in Chapter 9 - Biological Resources Management Guide.

As species are added or removed from special designation, or new location information becomes available, the species list, parcel lists and geographic area lists will be modified. All subsequent lease sales will be evaluated against the modified species list, parcel list or geographic area list.

Generally the following process will be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Sensitive Species stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if special status species would be affected. This review may involve site specific surveys for plant and animal species, conducted according to established methodologies which may specify certain seasons or other conditions. In some cases this may mean that a survey cannot be completed until the next growing season for some plants or after seasonal appearance for some animal species.

If the review determines that a special status species may be adversely affected, then surface disturbing activities may be relocated up to 1/4 mile and certain surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during seasonal periods. Bureau policy may also require coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or California Department of Fish and Game.

e. Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Coast Management Area/ACEC and SMAs (LSU - Coast)

This lease is within an area that contains unique or significant natural or cultural values.

The lessee is notified that time frames for processing applications may be delayed beyond established standards to allow for resource surveys. Notice is also given that surface disturbing activities may be prohibited on portions or even all of the lease, and that some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

Prior to the authorization of any surface disturbing activities, a preliminary environmental review will be conducted to identify the potential presence of natural or cultural values. Authorizations may be delayed until completion of the necessary surveys during the appropriate time period for these resources. The lessee should be aware that the timing of the surveys is critical, in that some resources can only be surveyed during a brief period each year.

To prevent or reduce disturbance to unique or significant natural or cultural values, surface disturbing activities may be prohibited on portions or all of the lease, and some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods.

Additional Information.

Application. The LSU - Coast stipulation would be applied only to lands within the Cypress Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern and the Frog Pond Mountain, Irish Hills and Rusty Peak Special Management Areas, totalling 4,239 acres.

Review Process. Generally the following process would be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Coast stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if the values for which the area was recognized would be affected. This review may involve site specific surveys for plant and animal species, conducted according to established methodologies which may specify certain seasons or other conditions. In some cases this may mean that a survey cannot be completed until the next growing season for some plants or after seasonal appearance for some animal species.

If the review determines that the values for which the area was recognized may be adversely affected, then surface disturbing activities may be prohibited on portions or all of the lease and certain activities may be prohibited during seasonal periods.

f. Limited Surface Use - Raptor (LSU - Raptor)

This lease includes lands that have been identified as important raptor foraging, wintering or nesting areas. Notice is given that surface disturbing activities may be relocated beyond the standard 200 meters, but not more than 1/2 mile or that some activities may be prohibited during seasonal time periods to avoid unnecessary and undue disturbance to sensitive raptor foraging grounds, wintering areas or nest sites.

Addition Information

The Limited Surface Use - Raptor stipulation would be applied to the Carrizo Plain, Kettleman Hills and Case Mountain Areas of Environmental Concern.

Generally the following process will be used to approve surface disturbing activities on leases with the LSU - Raptor stipulation. The proposed activity would be reviewed to determine if sensitive raptor foraging areas, winter roosting areas or nest sites would be affected. If the review determines that sensitive raptor use areas may be adversely affected, then surface disturbing activities may be relocated up to 1/2 mile or certain activities may be prohibited during seasonal periods. Modified proposals will be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective.

Different raptor species and different individuals vary with their sensitivity and ability to habituate to disturbances. Type and extent of disturbance, duration and timing of disturbance, visibility of disturbance, and influence of other environmental factors, such as topography, also affect the significance of the disturbance in any particular case. Often, moving an activity out of visibility, such as behind a topographic feature, will be sufficient. Delaying certain new activities until young birds have fledged is also a common tactic. Movement of surface disturbing activities to retain roost trees or hunting perches may also be employed.
The following species or groups of species would be eligible for protection under the LSU - Raptor stipulation: golden eagle, bald eagle, black-shouldered kite, northern harrier, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, northern goshawk, red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, Swainson's hawk, rough-legged hawk, ferruginous hawk, osprey, American kestrel, merlin, prairie falcon, peregrine falcon and all owl species.

Summary of Oil & Gas Stipulations by Location

Coast Management Area Oil and Gas Leasing

NAME	OIL AND GAS STIPULATIONS	SURFACE & MINERALS
ACEC		
California Rocks & islands	CLOSED	——
Cypress Mountain	LSU - Coast	1,090
Point Sal (existing since 1984)	CLOSED	77
Salinas River	OPEN	1,000/835
Tierra Redonda	NSU	320/80
SMA		
Frog Pond	LSU - Coast	53
Hopper Mountain	LSU - Protected Species	2,025/3,240
Huasna Peak	NSU	1,165
Irish Hills	LSU - Coast	1,104/560
Rusty Peak	LSU - Coast	797/635
Other Areas		
Areas outside of ACECs and SMAs and with known federally proposed and listed species	LSU - Protected Species	1,375/8,260
Federal Candidate, State Listed, and Bureau-Sensitive Species	LSU - Sensitive Species	2,500/3,500
Military/National Security	LSU - Defense	69,700

OPEN - Standard terms - 40,000 unleased and 2,800 leased acres
OPEN - Limited Surface Use - 21,000 unleased and 16,000 leased
OPEN - No surface use 1,500
CLOSED - 100 acres

Valley Management Area Oil and Gas Leasing

NAME	OIL AND GAS STIPULATIONS	SURFACE & MINERALS
ACEC		
Alkali Sink	NSU	402
Carrizo (replaces 3 1984 ACECs)	LSU - Protected Species LSU - Sensitive Species LSU - Raptor	143,300/ 110,860
Chico Martinez (formerly Reef Ridge)	LSU - Protected Species	3,240/1,280
Goose Lake	NSU	40
Kettleman	LSU - Protected Species, LSU - Raptor	6,730/3,765
Lokern	LSU - Protected Species LSU - Sensitive Species	3,110/3,420
SMA		
Bittercreek	CLOSED	960/4,840
Caliente National Wildlife Cooperative Land & Mgmt. Area	OPEN	
Temblor National Wildlife Cooperative Land & Mgmt. Area	OPEN	
Other Areas		
Critical Condor Habitat	LSU - Critical Habitat	50/250
Military/National Security	LSU - Defense	16,000
Bureau-Sensitive,	LSU - Sensitive	55,100/29,300

OPEN - Standard Terms and Conditions - 18,000 acres
OPEN - Limited Surface Use - 212,000 unleased and 136,000 leased acres
OPEN - No Surface Use - 200 acres
CLOSED - 5,800 discretionary acres

South Sierra Management Area Oil and Gas Leasing

NAME	OIL AND GAS STIPULATIONS	SURFACE & MINERALS
ACEC		
Blue Ridge (existing)	CLOSED	3,195/2,100
Case Mountain	CLOSED - Geothermal OPEN - Oil & Gas/Raptor NSU	18,530
Horse Canyon	CLOSED	1,530/1,330
Piute Cypress (existing)		865/175
SMA)		
Deer Spring	CLOSED	320
Erskine Creek	CLOSED	2,960/480
Granite Cave	NSU	5
Keyesville	OPEN	7,170/865
Ker 311	NSU	160
Walker Pass National Historic Landmark	NSU	37
Other		
Military/National Security	LSU - Defense	2,700
Plants and animals proposed for listing	LSU - Protected Species	1,626/10,754
Designated & Proposed Critical Habitat	LSU - Critical Habitat	3,700/18,600
Bureau Sensitive Species	LSU - Sensitive Species	16,700/10,700

OPEN - standard terms - 234,700 unleased acres
OPEN - Limited Surface Use - 96,000 acres
OPEN - No Surface Use - 3,000 acres
CLOSED - To O&G leasing - 10,100 discretionary acres

Standard Engineering Practices

Recognized engineering practices for the routine operation of oil and gas exploration and development are known as Conditions of Approval or COAs. These standard procedures are described in the Federal Onshore Orders and further clarified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 43, October, 1995).

Standard regulations may be supplemented with additional COAs. The additional COAs address sensitive issues within the Caliente Resource Area. Critical issues underlying the federal regulations and supplemental COAs are the protection of usable aquifers, mineral zones including hydrocarbons, surface environmental issues, site safety and well control, and site reclamation.

Bureau inspection and monitoring of oil field activity on public lands is discussed within the phases of oil and gas development:

a. Drilling a New Well
b. Temporary Abandonment of a Producing Well (Idle Well)
c. Plugging and Abandonment of a Well
d. Surface Reclamation

No special COAs are normally added for routine producing operations.

Drilling a New Well

After an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) has been received by the Bakersfield Office of the Bureau of Land Management, a review of engineering design as well as potential effects to sensitive resources is undertaken. Special conditions would be noted on the application at this review stage of an oil and gas project by either the operator or the Bureau of Land Management. Modified proposals would be developed cooperatively with the applicant to ensure that the modified project still meets the applicant's objective. Any special conditions would be attached to the APD by the Bureau and the applicant would be informed within seven days of receipt of the APD. In addition to Bureau-wide regulations, the Caliente Resource Area has developed procedures - these may include but are not limited to:

Steam Injectors. All steam injection wells within a 300' radius of a new location must be shut-in a minimum of 3 days prior to the spudding of a new well.

Conductor Pipe. A minimum of 50' of conductor pipe is to be set and cemented to surface. The conductor pipe must be equivalent to or exceed the properties of A-25 grade line pipe.

Diverter. Prior to spud, a diverter system will be installed on the conductor pipe and function tested. The test will be recorded in the drilling log. The diverter system, at a minimum, will consist of an annular type preventer (minimum working pressure 1000 psi), 2" (minimum ID) kill line, and 6" (minimum ID) diverter line with no internal restrictions or turns. A full opening hydraulically-controlled valve will be installed in the diverter line which will automatically open when the annular preventer is closed. The accumulator system will have sufficient capacity to close the annular preventer and open the hydraulically-controlled valve.

Remote controls for the diverter system will be located on the rig floor and readily accessible to the driller. Remote controls will be capable of closing the annular preventer and opening the hydraulically-controlled valve. Master controls will be located at the accumulator and will be capable of closing and opening the annular preventer and opening the hydraulically-controlled valve. The diverter system will be function-tested daily and the test recorded in the drilling log.

General Casing and Cementing. A Subsequent Report (Form 3160-5) detailing the size, weight, and grade of the casing; the amount and type of cement, including additives; and a copy of the service company's materials ticket and job log will be submitted to the BLM within five (5) business days following the cementing of the casing string. Each casing string (except conductor pipe) will be pressure tested, prior to drilling out the casing shoe, to 0.22 psi/ft of casing string length or 1000 psi, whichever is greater, but not to exceed 70% of the

internal yield pressure of the casing. The casing pressure test will be recorded in the drilling log. The wait-on-cement (WOC) time for each casing string will be adequate to achieve a minimum of 500 psi compressive strength at the casing shoe prior to drilling out.

Drilling Fluids. Sufficient quantities of drilling fluid (mud and water) will be maintained at the well site, at all times, for the purpose of controlling steam kicks.

Temporary Abandonment of a Producing Well (Idle Well)

Economic conditions have depressed the California market for the typical heavy oil produced in the Caliente Resource Area. When the producing market is depressed, an operator may decide to shut-in his uneconomic, producing wells and wait for conditions to improve. The highly viscous nature of most Kern County crude oil, typical low well head pressures, and the relatively low corrosive properties of the fluids (low sulphur crude) make the known dangers of shutting in a well for long periods and then bringing it back on-line less of a mechanical problem here in the Resource Area than in other producing regions of the country. As a result, by 1990, a large number of wells were remaining idle for longer and longer periods. Monitoring and correction of the problem has been successfully undertaken by the California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources and the local BLM Resource Area. The following additional conditions *may* be required prior to the temporary abandonment of a producing oil/gas well , service well, or an injection well.

Zone Isolation. The requirement to isolate the producing interval (General Requirement #4) is waived. This waiver is based on the information submitted with the application and the geologic data in Volume # - California Oil and Gas Fields, (field name) which indicates the absence of usable water aquifers above the producing horizon in (section in which well is located).

Mechanical Integrity of Casing. The mechanical integrity of the casing may be determined using the ADA pressure test method.

Fluid Surveys. A fluid level survey will be performed at six (6) month intervals during the period the well is temporarily abandoned. A copy of the survey will be submitted to the BLM within five (5) business days of the survey.

Monitoring of Wellhead Pressures and Temperatures. Wellhead pressure and temperature will be continuously monitored throughout the period the well is temporarily abandoned. Any pressure/temperature change will be promptly reported to the BLM.

Isolation of the Producing Interval. The producing interval will be isolated by setting a plug in the casing within 100' above the producing interval if a rising fluid level, an increasing wellhead pressure, or an increasing wellhead temperature is detected. The plug can be either a retrievable or drillable-type bridge plug or a cement plug of at least 100' in length.

Plugging and Abandonment of a Well

No additional conditions are typically attached to the abandonment of a well in California. Onshore Orders describe the plugging procedure. While final abandonment will normally be witnessed by the BLM, no final site marker is currently required by the Caliente Resource Area.

Surface Reclamation

Conditions for the recovery of an oil well site are unique to each area's ecosystem and habitat. The following examples of Conditions of Approval have been developed for use within the Caliente Resource Area. The applicability of any or all of these COAs will be determined based on site specific conditions.

General. The operator (or holder) will prepare a seedbed by : a) scarifying the disturbed area, (b) distributing topsoil uniformly, or c) disking the topsoil, as directed by the BLM Authorized Officer (use one as appropriate).

The operator will recontour the disturbed area and obliterate all earthwork by removing embankments, backfilling excavations, and grading to re-establish the approximate original contours of the land in the area of operation.

The operator will uniformly spread topsoil over all unoccupied disturbed area (outside the ditch line, fence line, work area). Spreading will not be done when the ground or topsoil is frozen or wet.

The operator will seed all disturbed area, using an agreed upon method suitable for the location. Seeding will be repeated if a satisfactory stand is not obtained as determined by the BLM Authorized Officer upon evaluation after the first growing season.

The operator will arrange to have a biologist available to assist the construction workers in the identification and avoidance of endangered species.

Producing Wells. Site reclamation for producing wells will be accomplished for portions of the site not required for continued operation of the well. The following measures are typical reclamation requirements:

Reclamation of drilling fluid pit (mud pit)
Cut and fill slope vegetation.
Site fencing.
Polluting substances, contaminated materials moved offsite or buried.
Berm removal and site grading.

Non-producing Wells. Rehabilitation on the entire site will be required and will commence as soon as practical, dependent upon prevailing weather conditions. Cut and fill slopes will be reduced and graded to blend to the adjacent terrain.

Drilling fluids held within pits may be allowed to dry. Fluids that will not dry, must be removed. All polluting substances or contaminated materials such as oil, oil-saturated soils, and gravels will be buried with a minimum of 2 feet of clean soil as cover, or be removed to an approved site.

Drainages will be re-established and temporary measures will be required to prevent erosion to the site until vegetation is established.

After final grading and before replacement of topsoil, the entire surface of the site will be scarified to eliminate slippage surfaces and to promote root penetration. Topsoil will then be spread over the site to achieve an approximate uniform, stable thickness consistent with the established contours.

Permanent Well Abandonment. The surface management agency is responsible for establishing and approving methods for surface rehabilitation and determining when this rehabilitation has been satisfactorily accomplished. At this point, a Subsequent (Final) Report of Abandonment will be approved.

Solid Minerals

Introduction

The potential for new discoveries of locatable minerals such as gold, silver, tungsten, and gypsum has been evaluated for the Caliente Resource Area, using a high, medium, or low classification.

High mineral resource potential exists where geologic, geochemical, or geophysical characteristics favorable for resource accumulation are known to be present, where data are adequate to indicate a reasonable probability that mineralized rock exists, and there is a likelihood the resource will be developed within the life of the plan. In areas with moderate potential mineral, deposits are extrapolated or known to occur, but probably will not be developed within the life of the plan. In areas with low or no potential, rock formations do not exist that contain potentially economic mineral resources. This may be due to a lack of identified mineral deposits or a lack of demand for the mineral resources known to occur.

In general, solid mineral development potential is considered to be low throughout most of the Resource Area, and inclusion of a solid mineral potential map was not critical to the final recommendations of the Caliente Resource Management Plan.

Lands Withdrawn from Solid Mineral Development

Existing Withdrawals. Lands withdrawn from mining by federal legislation are within the California Rocks and Islands Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Wilderness Areas closed to mining entry include the Machesna and Santa Lucia Wilderness Areas in the Coast Management Area. The Sierra Management Area includes five Wilderness Areas: Chimney Peak, Domeland, Sacatar Trail, Owens Peak, and Kiavah, and all are closed to entry under the general mining law.

Proposed Withdrawals. Proposed withdrawals described in this Plan include approximately 16,000 acres of lands within Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Management Areas.

Coast Management Area. Pt. Sal, Tierra Redonda and ten acres of riparian lands in the Salinas River Areas of Critical Environmental Concern contain 487 acres of public lands proposed for withdrawal from mining. Public lands within the Frog Pond and Hopper Mountain Special Management Areas.

Valley Management Area. Public lands within the Alkali Sink, the Soda Lake area of the Carrizo Plain Natural Area, Chico Martinez, and Goose Lake Areas of Critical Environmental Concern are proposed for closure to solid mineral development.

Sierra Management Area. The Blue Ridge ACEC and 250 acres of Sequoia trees within the Case Mountain ACEC, which contain 5,545 acres of public lands are proposed for closure to mining of solid minerals. Within Erskin Creek SMA 480 acres are proposed for withdrawal and 220 acres in Keyesville Special Management Areas are presently withdraw, with an additional 280 acres proposed for withdrawal for recreational mining.

Lands Open to the Mining of Locatable Minerals

Mining in the United States is governed by the General Mining Law of 1872. Since that time, a body of U.S. case law has developed to further regulate the mining industry. Federal regulations regarding solid mining are found in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 3809.

Existing mining claims cover approximately 7,700 acres of public lands within the Caliente Resource Area

With the exception of existing and proposed closures discussed above, the remainder of public lands within the Caliente Resource Area are open to the mining of solid minerals. The process of recordation of a new mining claim with the Bureau is described in 43 CFR 3833.

Guidelines

If more than 5 acres of surface disturbance is proposed, or the proposed operation is within an ACEC, the Federal regulations require submission of a plan of operations and a reclamation plan, and preparation of an environmental assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

If less than 5 acres of surface disturbance is proposed, operations must submit a notice to BLM prior to initiating surface disturbing activity.

Chapter 6 - Livestock Grazing Management

Standards for Rangeland or Ecosystem Health

The following standards were developed to accomplish the four fundamentals of rangeland or ecosystem health, in-so-far as they are affected by livestock grazing practices. The Caliente Resource Area, however, intends to apply these standards to all public lands within its jurisdiction regardless if they are authorized for livestock grazing. The four fundamentals of rangeland or ecosystem health are:

A. Watersheds are properly functioning,
B. Ecological processes are in order,
C. Water Quality complies with State standards, and
D. Habitats of protected species are in order.

A "standard" serves as the criterion to determine if management actions are resulting in the maintenance or attainment of healthy rangelands per the four fundamentals of rangeland or ecosystem health. Standards are expressions of physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable rangelands or ecosystems. "Guidelines" serve as the vehicle to implement management actions to accomplish rangeland or ecosystem health standards. Guidelines will indicate the methods and practices determined to be appropriate to ensure that standards can be met. The public should be an active participant in the application of these standards and guidelines. The specific "Guidelines" for livestock grazing management within the Caliente Resource Area are discussed in a subsequent part of this section.

Using the standards and guidelines, the local BLM managers, in consultation with lessees/permittees and other interested parties, will determine "terms and conditions" for each authorization. These terms and conditions are the specific practices that are appropriate for that area, lease or allotment. BLM lands vary so greatly in topography, climate, soils, water availability, size and distribution of parcels, and other factors, that local managers must have the flexibility needed to determine which practices will work best in each area, and to change those practices when necessary to achieve the desired rangeland or ecosystem conditions. The application of these standards and guidelines will emphasize using the best available information for a site-specific situation, and the results of historical use patterns should be given significant weight in any decisions about management practices to be followed on BLM lands. Where historical use has been compatible with meeting the standards for soils, species, riparian areas or water quality, no permanent changes should be mandated in the existing authorization without substantial scientific evidence that changing the existing use pattern will improve the ability to achieve the standards. For any standard, guideline, term, or condition to work, it must be capable of being achieved, based on sound science or good common sense, and be measurable, understandable, and economically feasible.

Successful application of these standards and guidelines will depend on BLM's capability to monitor rangeland conditions and implement management practices. A monitoring and implementation plan that sets priorities based on resource conditions, trends, and resource values will be developed.

Specific Standards of Rangeland or Ecosystem Health

Standard: SOILS
Soils exhibit functional biological and physical characteristics that are appropriate to soil type, climate, and land form.

Meaning That:
Precipitation is able to enter the soil surface at appropriate rates; the soil is adequately protected against accelerated erosion; and the soil fertility is maintained at appropriate levels.

As Indicated By:
- Ground cover (vegetation and other types of ground cover such as rock) is sufficient to protect sites from accelerated erosion.
- Litter/residual dry matter evident, in sufficient amounts to protect the soil surface.
- A diversity of plant species, with a variety of root depths, is present and plants are vigorous during the growing season.
- There is minimal evidence of accelerated erosion in the form of rills, gullies, pedestaling of plants or rocks, flow patterns, physical soil crusts/surface sealing, or compaction layers below the soil surface
- Biological (microphytic) soil crusts are in place where appropriate.

Standard: SPECIES
Healthy, productive and diverse populations of native species, including special status species (Federal T&E, Federal proposed, Federal candidates, BLM sensitive, or Calif. State T&E) are maintained or enhanced where appropriate.

Meaning That:
Native and other desirable plants and animals are diverse, vigorous, able to reproduce and support the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycles and energy flows over space and time.

As Indicated By:
- A variety of age classes are present for most perennial plant species.
- Plant vigor is adequate to maintain desirable plants and ensure reproduction and recruitment of plants when favorable climatic events occur.
- The spatial distribution and cover of plant species and their habitats allows for reproduction and recovery from localized catastrophic events.
- A diversity of plant species with various phenological stages and rooting depths are present on sites where appropriate.
- Appropriate natural disturbances are evident.
- Levels of non-native plants and animals are at acceptable levels.
- Special status species present are healthy and in numbers that appear to ensure stable to increasing populations; habitat areas are large enough to support viable populations or are connected adequately with other similar habitat areas.
- Adequate organic matter (litter and standing dead plant material) is present for site protection and decomposition to replenish soil nutrients.
- Where appropriate, biological soil crusts (also called microphytic or cryptogamic soil crusts) are present and not excessively fragmented.

- Where appropriate, species composition contributes to the desired plant community objectives.
- Noxious and invasive species are contained at acceptable levels.

Standard: RIPARIAN
Riparian/wetland vegetation, structure and diversity and stream channels and floodplains are, or are making significant progress toward, functioning properly and achieving an advanced ecological status.

Meaning That:
The vegetation and soils interact to capture and pass sediment, sustain infiltration, maintain the water table, stabilize the channel, sustain high water quality, and promote biodiversity appropriate to soils, climate, and landform.

As Indicated By:
Vegetation Attributes:
- Vegetation cover is greater than 80% or the percentage that will protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows.
- Age-class and structure of woody/riparian vegetation is diverse and appropriate for the site.
- Where appropriate, shading is sufficient to provide adequate thermal regulation for fish and other riparian dependent species.
- Where appropriate, there is adequate woody debris.
- A diversity of plant species with various phenological stages and rooting depths are present. Root masses are sufficient to stabilize streambanks and shorelines.
- Plant species present indicate that soil moisture characteristics are being maintained.
- There is minimal cover of invader/shallow-rooted species.
- Adequate organic matter (litter and standing dead plant material) is present to protect the site and to replenish soil nutrients through decomposition.
- Point bars are vegetated.

Physical Indicators:
- Streambank stability, pool frequency, substrate sediments, stream width, and bank angles are appropriate for the stream type (using D. Rosgen's Stream Classification System).

Standard: WATER QUALITY
Surface and groundwater quality complies with California or other appropriate (e.g., Tribal) water quality standards.

Meaning That:
BLM actions do not contribute to pollution that violates the quantitative or narrative standards of the California and Nevada water quality standards (WQS). Approved Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to protect water quality or restore water quality to water bodies not fully supporting designated beneficial uses, e.g., water quality limited segments.

As Indicated By:

- Chemical constituents do not exceed the WQS.
- Water temperature does not exceed the WQS.
- Nutrient loads, fecal coliform, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen do not exceed the WQS.
- Aquatic organisms (e.g., macroinvertebrates, fish, algae, and plants) indicate support for beneficial uses.

Guidelines for Grazing Management

These guidelines were established to describe the types of livestock grazing management actions that are appropriate within the Caliente Resource Area and to ensure that the resource area objectives and the standards for rangeland and ecosystem health could be met while authorizing livestock grazing. These guidelines comply with those proposed by the Bakersfield Resource Advisory Council (RAC) and will be modified as deemed necessary to achieve the previously stated standards of rangeland health. Application of these guidelines to appropriate grazing allotments will occur with consultation of affected grazing lessees/permittees. These guidelines will become the terms and conditions of each authorization as appropriate..

The scientific evidence and collective knowledge of the public and rangeland managers shows a wide variety of grazing effects on plants, animals and watersheds. As a result, the application of these standards and guidelines will emphasize using the best available information for a site-specific situation, and the results of historical grazing patterns should be given significant weight in any decisions about grazing practices to be followed on BLM allotments. Where historical grazing use has been compatible with meeting the standards for soils, species, riparian areas or water quality, no permanent changes should be mandated in the existing grazing patterns without substantial scientific evidence that changing the existing grazing pattern will improve the ability to achieve the standards.

Mulch Management

The vast majority of the rangeland in the Caliente Resource Area is predominantly composed of annual grasses and forbs. Annual plants respond each year to conditions such as rainfall, temperature and soil type, which influence plant germination, early plant growth and establishment. California's annual grasslands vary considerably in productivity and species composition, reflecting the great geographical diversity of the state's average annual precipitation, temperatures, and soils. Although controlling these factors is unimaginable, seasonal management of other variables in conjunction with a knowledge of specific site differences can significantly influence the subsequent year's annual production.

One variable which can be controlled by management is residual dry matter (RDM) - the amount of dry plant material left on the ground from the previous year's growth, expressed in pounds of residual oven dried material per acre. By managing the amount of RDM, or natural mulch, we can effectively influence the soil's water holding capacity and organic content by supporting infiltration and maintaining soil organisms, which in turn support the hydrologic, nutrient and energy flow cycles. Proper RDM levels are also important to protect the soil's stability, and can maintain soil erosion at natural levels. All of these factors contribute to optimizing seedbed conditions and enhancing seed germination and seedling establishment. "Species composition and production of annual ranges is dictated both by the potential of a given site, each season's rainfall, and the appropriate management of the natural mulch" (Bartolome, et al. 1980).

By setting minimum mulch or RDM levels and measuring these levels before livestock are allowed to begin utilizing the annual forage and towards the end of their grazing period, we can better ensure that the soil is

protected and the range is highly productive for livestock and wildlife in the upcoming year. Managing for mulch will also allow the authorized grazing use to be adjusted with the annual forage production. Increased grazing could be allowed on good forage years, whereas less grazing may be allowed on poor forage years.

Established minimum RDM levels for the Caliente resource are area based upon U.C. Cooperative Extension Service guidelines, the Natural Resources Conservation Service guidelines, and knowledge of local precipitation and soils. These minimum levels provide for natural deterioration by wind, rain, and wildlife or insects after livestock have been removed. Allocated minimum levels may be adjusted as we learn more about individual sites or refine our objectives.

Allotments within the resource area have been grouped into regions that have similar vegetation and rainfall characteristics. Prior to the beginning of grazing for the season, these regions will be sampled for "range readiness", to determine if initial mulch levels and the amount of green forage meets minimum readiness criteria prior to the placement of livestock on the allotments. Representative allotments may be used as indicator allotments for determining initial mulch levels and the amount of active annual grass growth within that region and during that particular season of use, although BLM will make an attempt to visit every allotment within the region.

Near the end of the authorized grazing season, allotments will again be sampled to determine if they are close to, or have already met the minimum threshold mulch levels allocated for that allotment. If mulch levels on the allotment have met or will soon meet the minimum threshold level, livestock will be removed from the allotment regardless of calendar date or the normally scheduled season of use.

Perennial Utilization

Information on utilization of perennial plants by livestock and wildlife can be valuable in determining the health and productivity of rangeland vegetation. Allotments that have been classified as having perennial forages will be monitored for utilization levels and other indicators of community vigor. Grazing administration will focus on "key" perennial species within "key" areas of the allotment. Both key species and key areas are determined during allotment evaluations in consultation with affected grazing lessees/permittees. Other perennial plants may have incidental livestock usage, but the key species will be indicator species which will show signs of utilization first, and are generally more sensitive to grazing pressures. Known indicator species include, but are not limited to, such plants as perennial grasses, Mormon or squaw tea, winterfat, iodine bush, saltbush, and bitterbrush.

Prior to the beginning of the grazing season, allotments with perennial forages will be checked for "range readiness" to determine if sufficient growth has been initiated and rainfall and soil moisture conditions are adequate to maintain plant vigor throughout the scheduled grazing season. During and toward the end of the grazing season, individual allotments will be visited to determine utilization levels and/or form class criteria on key perennial plants. Grazing will be terminated if key areas within these allotments show that the desired utilization levels and/or form classes have been reached.

Resource Trend Monitoring

Periodically, monitoring studies to determine resource trend related to impacts of livestock grazing will be established using various methods. Changes in perennial plant populations over time may by tracked with such factors as species frequency, cover, and composition, among others. Small study exclosures may be erected on selected representative ecological sites for comparison areas. General observations and photo points will also be employed to track trends over time.

Specific Livestock Management Guidelines

ALLOTMENT LOCATION	SPECIFIC RESOURCE	GUIDELINE
Within SJV listed species habitat (refer to map)	Mulch Readiness	500 lbs/ac. and 2" green growth, or 700 lbs/ac. without green growth.
	Mulch Threshold	500 lbs/ac.
	Saltbush Scrub (see allocation table)	Dec.1-May 31 season of use and 20% max. utilization, or meets form class, foliage density, and reproductive uniformity criteria
	Other key perennials	Undefined season of use and 50% max. utilization.
Outside SJV listed species habitat (includes CACO habitat)	Mulch Readiness	Add 2" green growth to min. threshold level, or add 200 lbs/ac. without green growth.
	Mulch Threshold	Level determined based on range site requirements. (see allocation table)
	All key perennials	50% max. utilization
Riparian areas (see allocations)	Poor-Fair condition	Nov.1-May 31 season of use, 20% max. shrub utilization, 40% max. perennial grass utilization.
	Good-Excellent condition	Maintain current season of use, 50% max utilization.
Known CACA population		No grazing unless in approved study or research show grazing beneficial.
High potential CACA habitat		No grazing during critical flowering period Feb.15 - Apr. 30.
Known LECO population		No grazing unless in approved study or research shows grazing beneficial. Grazing may be allowed outside a study with USF&WS approval.
Known ERKE population		No grazing unless in approved study or research shows grazing beneficial.
Known ERHO population		No special restrictions.
Known occurrence of GKR (see allocations)		No grazing during haystacking (April 1- June 15) in certain years.
Carrizo Plain Natural Area (see allocations)		refer to CPNA management plan
if other species become listed		prescription that takes into account specific species requirements.

CACA = California jewelflower, Caulanthus californicus,, CACO = California condor, CPNA = Carrizo Plain Natural Area, ERHO = Hoover's Woolly star, Eriastrum hooveri, ERKE = Kern mallow, Eremalche kernensis, GKR = giant kangaroo rat, LECO = San Joaquin woolly threads, Lembertia congdonii, SJV = San Joaquin Valley.

San Joaquin Valley listed species habitat is based on the combined current and recent historical ranges of the San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Fresno kangaroo rat, Tipton's kangaroo rat, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, Kern mallow, San Joaquin woolly threads, Hoover's woolly star, California jewel flower, and Bakersfield cactus. Within this area certain grazing guidelines.

The giant kangaroo rat haystacking seasonal restriction will apply in "certain" years when early removal is determined to be necessary by USF&WS in conjunction with local species experts, based upon current knowledge of local population health and importance of the seed cache to the population for that year. Upon notification, grazing lessees/permittees will have 7 days in which to remove livestock from the areas of concern within the allotment. Removal may include livestock management techniques such as, water control or temporary fencing.

The Kern primrose sphinx moth is an endangered insect only known from a small area in the Walker Basin area of Kern county. It was previously thought to be extinct until it's rediscovery in 1974. A potential problem for this species is that females consistently deposit eggs on filaree plants instead of the natural larval host plant. Larva hatched on filaree do not feed and thus die of starvation after a few days. The level of grazing could influence the amount of filaree in an area. Filaree is more common on heavier grazed areas, thus our minimum mulch levels would reduce the amount of filaree available for the moths. As we determine grazing allotments in the Walker Basin area contain suitable habitat for the Kern primrose sphinx moth, we will implement mulch readiness and threshold requirements as described for San Joaquin Valley listed species habitat. Parcels of public land near Walker Basin will be evaluated for the potential of Kern primrose sphinx moth habitat before changing any management prescriptions.

Riparian streams within the resource area were inventoried in 1987 and given riparian site function ratings at that time. The riparian site function rating provides an overall rating of the hydrologic function for the riparian site being monitored. The rating, a numerical mean, is based on the evaluation of three independent factors that influence riparian quality: the streambank soil alteration rating, the vegetative bank protection rating, and the subsurface water status rating, Each factor was rated from 1 (poor) to 4 (excellent) using established criteria. The three ratings were averaged to obtain the overall riparian site function rating for that stream reach. These 1987 ratings will be used until further classification or observations show a need to change management.

There are several allotments, which were part of the now discontinued Walker Pass CAMP, whose season of use may not currently comply with the guidelines for riparian areas (these are shown on allocation table with Y* in RPRN column). The allotments whose seasons of use show major deviations from the proposed season of use for their 1987 condition rating will be reviewed and re-evaluated within the first season after issuance of the RMP record of decision. If these allotments now rate as good to excellent, they may retain their existing season of use, otherwise their seasons of use will be adjusted to comply with the guideline. Allotments whose season is not in compliance with the riparian guideline by only a one month deviation will be reviewed and re-evaluated within two seasons from the issuance of the record of decision with the same consequences as above.

Riparian prescriptions can be accomplished by treating the entire allotment or pasture, or by fencing out the riparian area completely.

Selective Management Categories for Grazing Allotments

The Bureau began categorizing allotments upon the issuance of Instruction Memorandum No. 82-292 on March 5, 1982. That memorandum established the selective management approach to rangeland management. The selective management policy is intended to provide a logical and consistent system of prioritizing management implementation needs by identifying those allotments needing the most management emphasis in regards to capabilities at hand. Currently, this policy is used only at the option of area offices. The Caliente Resource Area has redefined the categories and criteria described in the Draft RMP to put emphasis on values to prioritize management efforts. The following three categories have been developed:

(I)	Intensive:	Concentrate effort in areas which require intensive management.
(M)	Moderate:	Provide moderate level of effort to maintain condition or effect change.
(C)	Continue:	Manage custodially, while protecting existing resource values and condition.

The following standard and optional criteria are being used in the Caliente Resource Area to place allotments into the three identified categories.

Standard Criteria Used to Categorize Grazing Allotments

Resource Objective

Are the resources near, at, or far from their desired condition? Is intensive management effort required to reach objective or maintain stable condition, or will objective be met without much outside effort?

Resource Trend

Are resources moving toward objective, moving away from objective, or are they stable? Are apparent resource conditions improving or declining?

Present Management

Is present management satisfactory to meet long term management objectives? Is present management contributing to maintaining or meeting resource objectives? If resource conditions need improving, will a change in present management effect any change in resource trend toward objective?

Resource Use Conflicts/ Controversy

Do serious resource use conflicts exist which require special management emphasis? Is the allotment important to many user groups? Do special or sensitive resources, including special status species, exist which may require intensive management?

Optional Criteria Used to Categorize Grazing Allotments

Amount of Public Land

Does the percentage of Federal land within the management unit restrict implementation of desired changes? Is management change infeasible due to limited public lands within the management unit?

Cooperation

Does the grazing operator maintain existing projects and will future projects be maintained? Is the grazing operator willing to work with the Bureau in implementing management prescriptions?

Economic Return

What is the likelihood of positive economic return on public investment? Are desired resource objectives and proposed changes economically feasible?

Each allotment is rated separately based on the described standard criteria and the following scorecard:

SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY			
STANDARD CRITERIA	I	M	C
Resource Objective:	Far below desired condition.	Near or at desired condition.	Near desired condition.
Resource Trend:	Stable, moving toward objective, or moving away from objective.	Stable, or moving toward objective.	Stable, or moving toward objective.
Effect of Present Management:	Present management not satisfactory to maintain or reach objectives.	Present management contributing toward maintaining or meeting objectives.	Present management contributing toward maintaining or meeting objectives.
Resource Conflicts:	Conflicts evident.	Conflicts limited.	Conflicts minimal.
TOTAL SCORE:			
OPTIONAL CRITERIA	I	M	C
Amount of Public Land:	> 60%, Change possible.	59%-10%, Change restricted.	<10%, Change not feasible.
Cooperation:	Low level of cooperation.		Cooperative and reliable.
Economic Return:	Positive return.	Possible return.	Return not likely.
TOTAL SCORE:			

After evaluating an allotment and selecting a management category for each of the standard criteria, an obvious category assignment is usually indicated. However, in the instance that the scores between two management classes for a given allotment are even after applying the standard criteria, then the optional criteria are used to make the final category assignment.

The identification of management categories is a dynamic process. When the resource situation of an allotment changes following the implementation of management decisions, the allotment may be recategorized. The monitoring to support recategorization need not be limited to the type of monitoring typically used to manage livestock grazing (i.e., utilization, mulch, actual use, weather, trend and condition). Information from any source (e.g., wildlife, watershed, special status plant and animal, or archeological monitoring) may serve to make apparent and justify the need for recategorization. The categories printed in the allocation table of this document reflect previously determined categories. The Resource Area staff, in cooperation and consultation with affected grazing lessees/permittees and interested parties, will re-evaluate and categorize each allotment in order to determine management emphasis for the future.

Grazing Allocations

(Allotment Locations are shown in Map Packet by Allotment Number. A Description of Abbreviations follows this Allocation Table)

Coast Management Area

MGMT. STAT.	ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT. #	ACRES	AUMS	KIND	SEASON OF USE	%FED.	RANGE TYPE	MIN. MULCH	RPRN	SALT	GKR
I	RED HILL	00035	160	3	C	AFA	100	A	500	N	N	N
I	CHIMNEY ROCK	00042	800	24	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	LAS TABLAS	00058	1000	22	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	SANTA TERESA	00060	1627	400	C	AFA	100	A	500	N	N	N
I	PASO ROBLES	00108	20	3	C/H	1/1-3/31	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	SANTA RITA	00010	160	16	C	3/1-9/15	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	SOUTH MOUNTAIN	00055	186	23	C	AFA	100	A	500	N	N	N
	7 allotments		3,953	491								

Valley Management Area

MGMT. STAT.	ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT. #	ACRES	AUMS	KIND	SEASON OF USE	%FED.	RANGE TYPE	MIN. MULCH	RPRN	SALT	GKR
I	OILFIELD ROAD	00002	440	73	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	NAVAL PET. RES. I	00003	1518	253	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	CATSKIN	00004	880	220	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	CUYAMA 2	00006	480	80	C	12/1-2/14	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	CUYAMA 2	00006	-	-	C	5/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	FREEBORN MT.	00007	2400	344	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	PLEITO	00008	3743	1128	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	PLEITO	00008	160	48	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	COTTONWOOD DR	00011	320	80	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	TEMBLOR CREEK	00013	164	41	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	TEMBLOR CREEK	00013	164	41	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	NORTH TEMBLOR	00015	4815	1070	C/S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	NORTH TEMBLOR	00015	30258	6812	C/S	AFA	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	OIL FIELD	00016	6752	500	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I cpna	WASHBURN RNCH	00018	8190	643	C/H	12/1-4/1	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	BUENA VISTA CRK.	00019	640	107	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	ELEPHANT BACK	00020	80	16	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	FRAZER VALLEY	00021	2032	203	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	FRAZER VALLEY	00021	27	3	S	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	MCKITTRICK SMT	00022	160	40	C	12/1-5/31	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I cpna	PAINTED ROCK	00026	8090	900	C/H	12/1-4/1	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	BITTERWATER VAL	00027	80	12	S	9/1-5/31	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	KETTLEMAN HILLS	00028	4153	781	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	KETTLEMAN HILLS	00028	-	195	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	KETTLEMAN HILLS	00028	40	5	S	NG	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	KETTLEMAN HILLS	00028	-	5	C	NG	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I cpna	KCL	00029	29020	3099	C/H	12/1-4/1	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	WEST KLIPSTEIN	00030	480	96	S	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	SULPHUR CANYON	00031	16065	2295	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	HUBBARD HILL	00032	4400	628	C	12/1-5/31	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	RAVEN PASS	00037	40	12	C	9/1-5/31	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	N. NAVAL PET.RES.	00038	2278	380	S	NG	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	OLD ARROYO	00039	440	147	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	OLD ARROYO	00039	40	13	C	NG	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	RIO BRAVO	00040	401	100	C	AFA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	DERBY ACRES	00041	320	92	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I cpna	GOODWIN RANCH	00043	2734	443	C/H	12/1-4/1	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	SELBY RANCH	00044	20381	2575	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	SELBY RANCH	00044	4807	607	C	12/1-3/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I cpna	SAUCITO RANCH	00046	3860	558	C/H	12/1-4/1	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	SANTA BARB.CAN	00050	1704	113	C	12/1-2/14	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	SANTA BARB.CAN	00050	-	-	C	5/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	SANTA BARB.CAN	00050	74	5	C	NG	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I cpna	TEMBLOR-CALIENT	00053	49360	3674	C/H	12/1-4/1	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I cpna	TEMBLOR-CALIENT	00053	11040	1020	C/H	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y

Valley Management Area Continued...

MGMT. STAT.	ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT. #	ACRES	AUMS	KIND	SEASON OF USE	%FED.	RANGE TYPE	MIN. MULCH	RPRN	SAET	GKR
I	WILLOW SPRG CN	00054	160	32	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	ROUND MTN ROAD	00056	480	80	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	SANTIAGO CREEK	00057	1974	363	C	AEA	100	A	500	N	N	N
I	SANTIAGO CREEK	00057	840	154	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	CHICO MARTINEZ	00063	4400	880	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	CHICO MARTINEZ	00063	3953	791	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	CEDAR CANYON	00064	562	125	C	3/1-6/30	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	CEDAR CANYON	00064	62	14	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	N	N
I	PACKWOOD-FRAN.	00065	1515	432	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	SAN EMIGDIO	00068	650	192	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	ARROYO HONDO	00069	560	93	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	ARROYO HONDO	00069	40	7	S	NG	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I cpna	CARRIZO RANCH	00070	4700	227	C/H	12/1-4/1	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	RANCHERIA	00071	194	49	C	12/1-5/31	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	BLUESTONE RDGE	00072	2986	747	C	12/21-6/30	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	CHIMINEAS RANCH	00073	8145	2715	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	N	N
I cpna	PHELAN	00092	5200	914	S	12/1-4/1?	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	Y
I	MARICOPA RANGE	00096	5364	1073	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	MC VAN OIL FIELD	00097	200	34	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	BITTERCREEK DRG	00099	240	60	C	AEA	100	A	500	N	N	N
I	WESTERN MIN. RD.	00106	1479	146	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	CIENAGA CANYON	00107	1994	399	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	SURP. ARROYO	00110	2974	992	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	SURP. ARROYO	00110	480	160	S	NG	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	EAST KEIPSEEIN	00114	120	24	C	3/1-9/30	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	POWER LINE RD	00115	215	36	S	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
I	DEVILS GULCH	00116	632	127	C	12/1-5/31	100	P/A	SJV	N	Y	N
	54 allotments		273,149	40,323								
I HRA	KREYENHAGEN RA	04316	240	12	C	AEA	100	A	-	-	-	-

South Sierra Management Area

MGMT. STAT.	ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT. #	ACRES	AUMS	KIND	SEASON OF USE	%FED.	RANGE TYPE	MIN. MULCH	RPRN	SAET	GKR
I**	BADGER CREEK	00009	160	37	C	4/1-10/1	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	NORTH FORK RIV	00017	5653	448	C	AEA	100	A	600	Y*	N	N
I	HORN MOUNTAIN	00036	964	64	C	AEA	100	A	500	N	N	N
I	GOLDPAN CAN.	00045	470	74	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	Y*	N	N
I	RANKIN RANCH	00047	2650	442	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I**	MOUNTAIN CREEK	00048	264	88	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	LORAINE	00049	618	113	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	STUDHORSE CAN.	00051	498	14	C	11/1-5/31	100	A	SJV	Y	N	N
I	CURTIS MOUNTAIN	00062	40	13	C	AEA	100	A	500	N	N	N
I	LIVEOAK CANYON	00066	80	13	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	FREEDOM HILL	00074	2278	539	C	3/1-5/15	85	A	300	Y	N	N
I	WALKER PASS W.	00077	14566	781	C	1/1-6/30	92	P	-	Y*	N	N
I	SHORT CANYON	00082	3260	150	C	2/1-4/30	100	P/A	300	N	N	N
I	CHOLLA CANYON	00086	4572	1825	C	10/15-6/30	100	P/A	300	N	N	N
I	WAGY FLAT	00090	10746	1247	C	2/15-8/30	100	P/A	400	Y*	N	N
I	EAGLE'S NEST PK.	00093	680	183	C	11/1-5/31	100	A	SJV	Y	N	N
I	DRY CREEK	00100	160	20	C	AEA	100	A	500	N	N	N
I	SAND CANYON	00111	2501	365	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	JOHNS PEAK	00113	960	160	C	AEA	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
I	RED MOUNTAIN	00117	7400	309	C	3/1-10/30	84	A	500	N	N	N
I	SCOBIE MEADOW	00118	6890	182	C	6/1-11/1	100	P	-	Y*	N	N
I	CANEBRAKE	00123	9837	952	C	1/1-6/30	82	A	300	Y*	N	N
I	LONG VALLEY	00124	22207	226	C	10/1-11/30	100	P	-	Y*	N	N
I	KENNEDY LAMONT	00125	44296	794	C	7/1-9/30	100	P	-	Y*	N	N
M	CASE MOUNTAIN	00014	5576	336	C	10/1-5/31	100	P/A	500	N	N	N
M	CASE MOUNTAIN	00014	-	84	C	6/1-9/30	100	P/A	500	N	N	N

South Sierra Management Area Continued...

MGMT. STAT.	ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT. #	ACRES	AUMS	KIND	SEASON OF USE	%FED.	RANGE TYPE	MIN. MULCH	RPRN	SALT	GKR
M	MANKINS CREEK	00033	476	80	.	.	.	A	500	N	N	N
M	KELSO PEAK	00075	2630	488	C	2/1-5/15	100	P	-	N	N	N
M	SMITH CANYON	00080	3560	80	C	3/1-6/30	100	P/A	300	N	N	N
M	LYNCH CANYON	00083	510	64	C	3/1-4/30	87	A	300	N	N	N
M	CYRUS CANYON	00084	2110	230	C	10/1-5/15	17	A	300	N	N	N
M	COOKS PEAK	00085	2097	225	C	3/1-5/15	64	A	300	N	N	N
M	HAVILAH BASIN	00087	4180	356	C	AFA	70	A	500	N	N	N
M	HAVILAH BASIN	00087	-	15	C	5/1-9/30	100	A	500	N	N	N
M	SULPHUR RIDGE	00091	519	35	C	AFA	100	A	SJV?	N	N	N
M	S. COMB ROCKS	00094	399	100	H	10/1-6/30	100	A	500	N	N	N
M	BURNT POINT	00102	1184	79	C	AFA	100	A	500	N	N	N
M	WASHBURN COVE	00104	710	118	C	10/1-4/15	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	BLOSSOM PEAK	00005	80	7	C	3/1-6/1	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	LIVE OAK PASS	00012	280	70	C	6/1-9/30	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	RANCHERIA CRK.	00023	545	115	C	4/1-10/1	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
C	BEAR CREEK	00024	452	10	C	AFA	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	N. COMB ROCKS	00034	230	39	C	AFA	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	THOMPSON RIDGE	00052	1250	63	C	5/1-7/31	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	LOCO BILL CAN.	00059	640	82	C	4/1-10/1	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
C	OAK GROVE	00061	2841	237	C	4/1-9/30	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	SACATAR MEAD.	00076	6320	96	C	10/1-10/31	100	P	-	Y*	N	N
C	AIRPORT	00078	2565	411	C	3/1-5/15	86	A	300	Y	N	N
C	AIRPORT	00078	-	150	C	3/1-5/15	100	A	300	Y	N	N
C	FAY CANYON	00079	361	64	C	3/1-4/30	100	P/A	300	N	N	N
C	NELLIE'S NIPPLE	00081	3000	810	C	3/15-10/14	100	A	SJV	N	N	N
C	BODFISH	00089	114	14	C/H	3/1-9/30	100	A	300	N	N	N
C	PROGRESS GULCH	00095	480	80	C	3/1-6/30	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	MIEK RANCH PEAK	00103	1980	132	C	4/15-9/30	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	BALD EAGLE PEAK	00119	1960	168	C	7/1-2/28	100	A	500	N	N	N
C	SPANISH NEEDLE	00120	3160	40	C	3/15-6/30	80	P	-	Y*	N	N
	53 allotments		188,414	13,652								
I CDD	RUDNICK COMMON	05008	5000	250	C/S	AFA	-	P	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION OF ABBREVIATIONS OR NOTATIONS IN GRAZING ALLOCATIONS:

MGMT. STAT - SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: I=INTENSIVE, M=MODERATE, C=CONTINUE. (the categories listed in this table do not yet reflect the categories described in the previous section. These categories will be updated to reflect future management emphasis)

KIND - KIND OF LIVESTOCK: C=CATTLE, S=SHEEP, H=HORSES.

%FED. - PERCENT FEDERAL. RATE AT WHICH PUBLIC LAND FORAGE IS CHARGED TO LESSEE/PERMITTEE IN RELATION TO FORAGE PRODUCED ON LESSEE/PERMITTEE CONTROLLED PRIVATE LANDS.

RANGE TYPE - PREDOMINANT FORAGE TYPE: A=ANNUAL GRASSES, P=PERENNIAL SHRUBS OR GRASSES.

MIN. MULCH - MINIMUM RESIDUAL DRY MATTER (MULCH) REQUIRED (IN LBS./ACRE).

AFA - GRAZING ALLOWED AS FORAGE IS AVAILABLE: SEASON NOT SPECIFIED.

SJV - MIN. MULCH AS PRESCRIBED FOR SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY LISTED SPECIES HABITAT.

NG - NO GRAZING AUTHORIZED.

** - THE MAJORITY OF THIS ALLOTMENT IS IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA. IT WILL ONLY BE ANALYZED IN THIS MANAGEMENT AREA TO AVOID DUPLICATION.

cpna - ALLOTMENT WITHIN THE CARRIZO PLAIN NATURAL AREA RESEARCH PROGRAM.

RPRN - ALLOTMENT CONTAINS RIPARIAN AREAS. (Y* IN THIS COLUMN INDICATES THE ALLOTMENT IS CURRENTLY NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH GUIDELINES FOR RIPARIAN AREAS)

SALT - ALLOTMENT CONTAINS SALTBUSH SCRUB.

GKR - ALLOTMENT HAS KNOWN OCCURRENCES OF GIANT KANGAROO RATS.

HRA - GRAZING IN THIS AREA IS ADMINISTERED BY THE HOLLISTER RESOURCE AREA THROUGH A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.

CDD - GRAZING IN THIS AREA IS ADMINISTERED BY THE RIDGECREST RESOURCE AREA OF THE CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT THROUGH A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.

Guidelines for New Grazing Allotments

1. Applicant must be qualified as per 43 CFR 4110.1 and 4110.2-1. Conflicting applications for new allotments will be handled as per 43 CFR 4130.1-2. (Priority will be given to those applicants who have had a previous authorization canceled for reasons other than non-compliance with 43 CFR.)

2. Public lands applied for are shown as available for grazing in map packet.

3. The use level applied for is within the estimated carrying capacity for the public lands as determined by the authorized officer.

4. The season of use applied for is compatible with the forage resource requirements for good vigor, reproduction and sustainability.

5. Monitoring can be accomplished at the appropriate levels to verify prescription implementation and effectiveness.

6. Range improvements needed for proper management must be in place or constructed prior to activation of grazing authorizations.

7. Residual impacts to sensitive resources are not significant.

8. Livestock grazing will be managed in a manner to meet the standards for rangeland health.

Chapter 7 - Recreation Management Guidelines

Introduction

The public is attracted to the Caliente Resource Area's recreational resources for both their developed recreational facilities and programs, and also for dispersed opportunities on valuable open space lands. In some places, like Keyesville and the North Fork of the Kaweah River, BLM lands serve as an alternative to Park Service or Forest Service recreation sites. On the other hand, the Carrizo Plain Natural Area represents a destination for many recreational uses such as nature study, hunting, or hiking. Overall, the resource area offers diverse recreational opportunities to suit a wide variety of interests and abilities.

To provide for the varied recreation demand, specific management objectives include:

South Sierra Management Area - Keyesville would be managed with particular emphasis on white-water rafting, mountain bicycling, and recreational mining. In cooperation with the Forest Service, the white-water rafting program would be studied to provide the best funding opportunities for the overall program. Cooperative partnerships and funding of projects with the California Department of Boating and Waterways and rafting companies would be utilized for improvement of the launching facilities in Keyesville South.

Four river segment corridors, including a total of approximately 10 miles, are identified as being eligible for designation in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). These segments include: the Lower Kern (3.5 miles of a 32 mile river segment), Fast Fork of the Kaweah (2.4 miles of a 10 mile river segment), Middle Fork of the Kaweah (1,000 feet of a 10 mile river segment), and North Fork of the Kaweah (4 miles of a 6 mile river segment). Cooperative studies with the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service, who manage adjacent potentially eligible segments of these same rivers, would be conducted to determine if the river segments are suitable for designation in the NWSRS. In the interim, management requirements ensure that river segment corridors maintain current characteristics.

The Chimney Peak Back Country Byway would be improved to a better standard and the three campgrounds (Chimney Creek, Long Valley, and Walker Pass) would be maintained and improved to provide safe and accessible facilities. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail would be managed in cooperation with the Ridgecrest Resource Area and other trails (such as Long Valley, Chimney Creek, Lamont Peak, and Rockhouse Basin) would be maintained as appropriate with volunteers or staff.

The heavily used North Fork of the Kaweah River would continue to be managed to provide for recreational opportunities related to river access.

The five areas designated as wilderness by the *California Desert Protection Act of 1994* (Chimney Peak, Domeland, Kiavah, Owens Peak, and Sacatar Trail) would be managed through an activity plan in cooperation with Sequoia National Forest and Ridgecrest Resource Area. Trailheads (such as Rockhouse) and campgrounds (Walker Pass, Long Valley, and Chimney Creek) would be identified in the activity plan to be maintained and managed as staging areas for back country users.

Valley Management Area - The Carrizo Plain Natural Area would be managed in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy and the California Department of Fish and Game for low impact recreational uses. Appropriate visitor facilities (such as camping, parking, and toilets) would be installed and an emphasis would be made on interpreting the area's resources through implementation of the *Interpretive Prospectus.*

Coast Management Area - An emphasis would be made on providing public access and working with other agencies for cooperative management of public lands.

In some cases, restrictions on recreational use are made to minimize conflicts between different users and to protect the sensitive resources which attract visitors to the public lands. For example, the Keyesville area has

a shooting restriction because of the large number of people using the river and adjacent lands. Firearms are not allowed around Painted Rock in order to protect the extremely sensitive cultural site. Generally speaking, equestrian use and foot travel are welcome on most lands, but horses are restricted along riparian areas in the Salinas River ACEC, off routes of travel in the Piute Cypress ACEC, and in the Goose Lake ACEC. Camping is not allowed in the Goose Lake ACEC and the Alkali Sink ACEC and requires a permit in the Lokern ACEC. In all of the resource area, camping is limited to 14 consecutive days and no more than 28 days during the calendar year. This limit is necessary to provide more camping opportunities for a larger number of people.

Further activity level planning documents are being prepared or would be developed for certain areas to respond to recreation interest. The activity plan for the Carrizo Plain Natural Area specifies campground locations and other facilities. The *Interpretive Prospectus* already outlines the location and guidelines for interpretive facilities in the Carrizo and will be implemented over the next few years. In conjunction with the Ridgecrest Resource Area and the Forest Service, a plan is being prepared for the Southern Sierras to provide management guidance for wilderness and non-wilderness lands. In cooperation with the Forest Service, a plan would be developed for Keyesville which describes facilities to support the white-water rafting program and the other uses along the Kern River. A plan would be prepared for the Case Mountain area providing for recreational users while addressing concerns of the local community.

Working with other agencies and the public, the BLM would strive to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. This plan would provide the guidelines for the effective recreation management of those lands with a balance between meeting recreational demands and protecting the resources.

Recreation Management Areas

Recreation management areas are sub-units of resource areas that are the basic land units of recreation management. Each area is identified and managed as a unit based on similar or interdependent recreation values, homogenous or interrelated recreation use, land tenure and use patterns, or administrative efficiency. There are two types of recreation management areas, extensive and special.

1. Extensive Recreation Management Areas:

These are areas where dispersed recreation is encouraged and where visitors have a freedom of recreational choice with minimal regulatory constraint. Significant public recreation issues or management concerns are limited and minimal management, consistent with the Bureau's stewardship responsibility suffices in these areas. There may be one or several extensive recreation management areas in each resource area. Detailed planning is not usually required for these areas.

2. Special Recreation Management Areas:

These are Recreation Management Areas where congressionally recognized recreation values exist or where significant public recreation issues or management concerns occur. Special or more intensive types of management are typically needed. Detailed recreation planning is required in these areas and greater managerial investment (e.g. facilities, supervision, etc.) is likely. There may be none to several of these areas within a resource area. The size of these management units is typically over 1,000 acres, but exceptions can occur for smaller sites (e.g. very large campground units, trail segments, historic sites, etc.).

The RMAs are used to guide recreation management on public lands having similar recreation related issues and concerns. The RMAs are also used to track and report public use of these areas. They guide recreation use and management but otherwise have no effect on other resource values and uses of the public lands. The following Recreation Management Areas are established for the Caliente Resource Area:

- Keyesville Special RMA: Same as the Keyesville Special Management Area (SMA).
- North Fork of the Kaweah Special RMA: Same as the North Fork of the Kaweah SMA.
- Carrizo Plain Special RMA: Same as the Carrizo Plain Natural Area ACEC.

- Includes the wilderness and non-wilderness lands located on the western side of the resource area in the Southern Sierra.
- Caliente Extensive RMA: All public lands not included in one of the Special RMAs above.

Management Guidelines for Roads and Trails

All public lands within the Caliente Resource Area are considered as either limited or closed to vehicles (as defined in the following paragraphs). There are no open areas. At certain times of the year, routes may be seasonally closed (as defined under seasonal closures). Designations are based on resource protection, the promotion of the safety of all the users of the public lands, multiple use management, the need for access, and the minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public lands. Specific guidelines include the following:

1. Limited to existing roads or trails

Except as otherwise noted, travel is allowed on existing roads and trails which appear on BLM Surface Management maps, aerial photographs, and USGS topographical maps at the time this plan is approved. Routes are considered to be open unless indicated as closed on the ground by signs, barricades, or other physical considerations which appropriately direct the user. All authorized public land users that hold a special authorization (i.e. grazing permittees, rights-of-way holders, mining claimants, etc) may drive off road if their authorization allows. Motorized vehicles parked adjacent to any route of travel must be kept as close to the road or trail as practical without blocking the passage of other vehicles.

2. Limited to designated routes of travel

Some areas, such as SMAs or ACECs, may have an activity plan and map prepared for route designations. Specific areas for planning include the Carrizo Plain Natural Area, Keyesville SMA, and Case Mountain ACEC. Route designations are determined with public input and must provide a balanced approach between protecting public land resources and meeting user access needs. Plans and maps would be made available for public review at the Caliente Resource Area Office. Motorized vehicles parked adjacent to any designated route of travel must be kept as close to the road or trail as practical without blocking the passage of other vehicles. Specific approval by the authorized officer is required prior to any off road vehicle use, including valid permit and license holders. Off-road vehicle use for mineral activities is not authorized without prior filing of a notice of intent or approval of a plan of operations.

3. Areas closed to vehicular travel

The areas which are closed to <u>all</u> vehicular travel include wilderness (even if an old pathway appears passable), Point Sal, Blue Ridge, and The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST). Point Sal and Blue Ridge are closed to minimize damage to sensitive cultural and natural resources. Vehicles are not allowed on the PCNST and wilderness by Congressional mandate. Wilderness legislation does allow for a very few exceptions, such as grazing operations or access to privately owned land. Vehicles are never allowed on the PCNST. To protect natural resources, travel is restricted on Salt Creek Road and on Caliente Mountain Road. A route plan, though, would be developed for Salt Creek Road with input from users and residents of Three Rivers. Short Canyon, Cholla Canyon, and Cane Canyon are closed for protection of range developments, but administrative access is allowed for grazing operations.

4. Seasonal closures

Roads presenting a fire hazard due to vegetative growth would be closed to vehicular travel during the dry fire season. Roads may be closed seasonally after heavy rains to prevent road damage and to provide for public safety. All such roads would be posted with appropriate signs to advise of the closures.

5. Other

Except for areas closed to <u>all</u> vehicles, the use of mountain bicycles is allowed on all roads and trails available to pedestrians. Bicycles are not allowed to travel off road.

Mobility impaired persons may use wheelchairs in any area available to pedestrian travel.

Signing of roads and trails would be in accordance with BLM Manual 9130 and would adequately advise the public of closures, restrictions, and other necessary information.

Emergency services and/or law enforcement activities are exceptions to these policies. Administrative access may be granted by the authorized officer to individuals requiring such access for official business.

Definitions

1. "Off-highway vehicle": Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land or other natural terrain, excluding:

   a. any military, fire, search and rescue, or law enforcement vehicle being used for emergency purposes
   b. any vehicle whose use is expressly approved by the authorized officer
   c. vehicles in official use
   d. any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies
   e. wheelchairs designed for physically-disabled persons
   f. All-terrain (mountain) bicycles which are mechanized, not motorized vehicles, and are considered separately from regulations regarding motorized vehicles.

2. "Official use": Use by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the federal government or one of its contractors, in the course of carrying out required duties.

3. "Trail": An unmaintained path, way or road consisting of one or more tracks, or a path maintained for the sole use of recreational foot, horse, pack animal or bicycle travel only.

4. "Closed area": An area where off-highway vehicle use is prohibited. Areas or trails are designated closed if closure to all vehicular use is necessary to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce use conflicts. Use of vehicles in closed areas may be approved by the authorized officer for special purposes or legal requirements. Wilderness areas are closed as are the sensitive resource areas listed below in Management Guidelines for Roads and Trails.

5. "Open area" or "Open OHV area": An area where off-highway vehicle use is permitted both on and off roads. Open designations are used for intensive OHV use areas where there are no special restrictions or where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel. There are no open areas in the Caliente Resource Area.

6. "Limited to existing roads and trails": Off-highway vehicle use is permitted on all roads and trails in the area unless otherwise signed as closed. Off-highway vehicle use is not permitted on roads and trails that have been signed closed or physically closed through reclamation actions. Off-road travel would be permitted only under circumstances as outlined below in Management Guidelines for Roads and Trails.

7. "Limited to designated routes of travel": Off-highway vehicles are permitted only on routes that have been identified as open through the Bureau planning process such as will be considered for the Carrizo Plain Natural Area. Closed routes are signed on the ground and off-road travel is prohibited unless prior approval has been granted by the authorized officer.

8. "Limited to seasonal use": Off-highway vehicle use is regulated by the time or season of year that specific management prescriptions apply and include: number or types of vehicles; permitted or licensed use only; and limitations if restrictions are necessary to meet resource management objectives, such as certain competitive or intensive use areas which have special limitations. Seasonal restrictions are listed above in Management Guidelines for Roads and Trails.

9. "Off-road": Any off-highway vehicle use not on an existing or designated route of travel. This refers to all cross-country travel.

Wild and Scenic River Eligibility and Preliminary Classification Report

Introduction

The BLM is mandated to evaluate potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) during the Resource Management Plan (RMP) process by Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA). NWSRS study guidelines are found in BLM Manual 8351, U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior guidelines published in Federal Register Vol. 7, No. 173, September 7, 1982, and in various BLM memoranda and policy statements.

The NWSRS study process has three distinct steps:

1. Determine what rivers or river segments are eligible for NWSRS designation.

2. Determine the potential classification of eligible river segments as wild, scenic, recreational, or any combination thereof.

3. Conduct a suitability study/legislative EIS to determine if the river segments are suitable for designation to the NWSRS.

Any river found to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS, would result in the associated BLM administered lands, within 1/4 mile of the river, being managed as if the river were an actual component of the NWSRS, until the suitability issue is resolved. If a river is found to be suitable for inclusion into the NWSRS, Congress must then pass legislation designating the river before it is added into the system. The State of California can also include the river as a State designated Wild and Scenic River and then apply to the Secretary of Interior for its inclusion into the NWSRS.

The following discussion provides information on how BLM considered streams and rivers for potential inclusion in the NWSRS. The first section portrays what efforts BLM used to identify study river corridors. The second section discusses eligibility criteria. The third section is a brief statement on how BLM addressed classification. Suitability determinations for inclusion in the NWSRS would only be completed when BLM develops activity plans for the management of high priority areas which encompass eligible corridors. Most of the BLM eligible study corridors contain small amounts of public lands. Suitability determinations for these corridors are deferred until BLM is able to consult the parties affected by these determinations (such as state agencies, local governments and private landowners).

The majority of this chapter contains a description of the values within each study river corridor followed by a conclusion on eligibility and recommendation for preliminary classification. The river corridors are listed in order of priority for the accomplishment of suitability studies.

Identification

Prior to conducting any assessment for inclusion into the NWSRS, BLM established a list of study river corridors. BLM considered existing lists of such river corridors (i.e. suggestions from Friends of the River, the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, and Outstanding Rivers List), public input, and BLM staff nominations. Streams lacking public lands administered by BLM, streams with limited public ownership, and streams where information is insufficient to identify the lack of outstandingly remarkable values/free-flowing characteristics were not considered, or were dropped from analysis.

Wild and Scenic designation seeks to enhance a river's current natural condition and provide for public use consistent with retaining that naturalness. Four river segments (Canebrake, Chimney, and Spanish Needle creeks and South Fork Kern River) within the Caliente Resource Area are located mostly on lands designated as wilderness under the *California Desert Protection Act of 1994*. The naturalness of these segments is protected through wilderness management which serves similar purposes as the intent of Wild and Scenic designation. In a like manner, Soda Lake is safeguarded by inclusion in the Carrizo Plain Natural Area which is an Area of

Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and covered by existing withdrawal from mineral entry. And the Salinas River receives special consideration by being located partially within the Salinas ACEC as well as the Santa Margarita Lake Natural Area of San Luis Obispo County.

Therefore, after additional consideration by the BLM and after review of public comments for the Draft Resource Management Plan, certain river corridors were reevaluated and six changes were made to the eligibility listing. The eligible segments which were dropped from the Draft Resource Management Plan include: Soda Lake, Canebrake Creek, Spanish Needle Creek, Chimney Creek, South Fork Kern River, and the Salinas River. The remaining eligible candidates will be given a priority for suitability study when such study is appropriate in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and private concerns.

Eligibility

The WSRA states that to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS, a river or river segment must be free flowing and within its immediate environment, and must possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values.

Free flowing, as defined in Section 16(b) of the WSRA, means "existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion." A river may flow between large impoundments and may qualify if conditions within the segment meet the eligibility criteria. There are many river segments already in the NWSRS which are downstream from or between major dams which severely regulate and diminish the flow of water in the effected segments. Some examples are: the Trinity River, Klamath River, and Tuolumne River in California, the Snake River in Idaho, and the Deschutes River in Oregon. Some of these rivers have had certain types of recreation enhanced by the water flow regulation of these dams. Examples of designated rivers with substantial diversions within the NWSRS segment, at the time of designation, include the North Fork Kern River and the upper Merced River, both in the California Sierra. There are no minimum flow requirements for inclusion into the NWSRS.

There are no minimum river segment lengths in the NWSRS. Congress has designated a segment as short as 4.25 miles. Considerations in defining study segments include substantial changes in land ownership, physical changes in the river and its surrounding land characteristics, and the type and amount of modern human modification.

The term "outstandingly remarkable" is not clearly defined in the WSRA; consequently the determination of what constitutes "outstandingly remarkable" is left to the professional judgement of the managing agencies and their staffs. Outstandingly remarkable means something which is more than ordinary when considered within a regional (Resource Area wide) context. In order for the river to be considered eligible in this study, the outstandingly remarkable value(s) must occur on BLM administered public lands within ¼ mile of the river.

Some examples of outstandingly remarkable values are as follows: scenic quality rating of "A" (BLM Manual 8400 Visual Resource Management-Scenic Quality); threatened or endangered species critical habitat; physiographical, biological, recreational, geological or ecological type locations (exemplar); and areas which are very natural or primitive in character, showing little, if any, evidence of modern human modification, and which may be very rugged and physically challenging to travel through.

In the following discussion of specific river study corridors, outstandingly remarkable characteristics are marked with an asterisk. Only characteristics on BLM administered lands are considered. Segments or corridors deemed ineligible in this study because of lack of outstandingly remarkable values on BLM administered lands, may have outstandingly remarkable values on non-BLM lands. In this instance, BLM defers to other appropriate organizations and agencies to (re)evaluate these segments and corridors. BLM would participate in any joint studies with the responsible agency(s), as appropriate.

Classification

To ensure that outstandingly remarkable values located on public lands are not adversely impacted by BLM authorizations, each eligible study corridor has been assigned preliminary classifications. These preliminary classifications are based on the classification definitions found in Section 2 (b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542 of October 2, 1968.

WILD RIVER AREA: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

SCENIC RIVER AREA: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

RECREATIONAL RIVER AREA: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Summary of Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Study

River Corridor	Management Area	Eligibility Status	Outstanding Resource Values	Wild, Scenic or Recreational
Lower Kern	South Sierra	Eligible	Recreational Wildlife Historic	Recreational
Kaweah East Fork	South Sierra	Eligible	Ecological Visual	Scenic
Middle Fork	South Sierra	Eligible	Floral Visual	Recreational
North Fork	South Sierra	Eligible	Wildlife Cultural Visual	Scenic and Recreational

Name of Water Course: Lower Kern River

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Lower Kern River runs from Isabella Dam (Hwy 178) in Kern County to the Kern Canyon mouth above Bakersfield. Although most of the Lower Kern is situated in the Sequoia National Forest, the upper BLM reaches form the study corridor. These reaches are situated within the Keyesville/Lower Kern Special Management Area (SMA) and the Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area. Access is available via a main dirt road within the SMA. A four-lane freeway (Hwy 198) bridge crosses the Lower Kern River in T27S, R32E, M.D.M. Sec. 1 and then runs adjacent to it. The public lands are surrounded by Sequoia National Forest and private land.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T26S, R33E, M.D.M. Sec. 30, W 1/2; T26S, R32E, M.D.M. Sec. 25, SE 1/4, Sec. 36, E 1/2; T27S, R32E, M.D.M. Sec. 1, NE 1/4 SW 1/4; Sec. 12, NW 1/4

TOTAL MILES/BLM MILES (approximately): 32/3.5

RECREATIONAL VALUES: Twenty miles out of the 32 mile Lower Kern River draw thousands of river runners each summer. Two designated launch sites, south of the Lake Isabella Main Dam at "BLM South" and "Keyesville Bridge" are on BLM public lands. At normal flows, BLM south to Sandy Flat (the third launch site, on USFS land) is mostly Class II water with a few short Class III rapids. From Keyesville Bridge put-in, brush and trees overhang the riverbed presenting a floater's special hazard. Rafting during normal water years runs from May to September, with waterflows dependent upon releases from Lake Isabella. Normal flows range from 800-3000 cubic feet per second (cfs). Approximately 12,000 commercial and noncommercial rafters use the area each year. Dispersed camping, recreational mining, shooting, and OHV use occurs on the lands adjoining the river.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES: This segment is an example of a major watershed drainage originating from the Mt. Whitney area of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. Riparian vegetation grows intermittently along the boulder-laden channel which has been carved from granitic rock.

WILDLIFE: The Lower Kern River flows through canyons and boulders. Due to the high relief surrounding the river, there is a significant element of solitude and lack of disturbance from the surrounding hillsides. The topographic relief allows for a tremendous variety of micro-climates which provide a wide diversity of habitats. Sycamores, cottonwoods and interior live oaks line the stream and are bordered by blue oak/digger pine, chaparral and annual grassland. Many game animals reside along the river and on the nearby slopes. Nongame animals reside and migrate through in great numbers. This river system is extremely important to neotropical migrating birds. This river is also habitat for sensitive species such as bald eagle in winter, California spotted owls year-round, and osprey in migration. Dippers nest along this stretch of the river and this may be the only place within Caliente Resource Area where this species nests on Bureau land. This is an important aquatic ecosystem and provides considerable recreational fishing. The fishery that exists on the river consists of rainbow trout, smallmouth bass and channel catfish.

Connected to the Lower Kern River is a large wet meadow complex east of highway 178 and west of the town of Lake Isabella. This meadow is the only natural wetland meadow downstream of Lake Isabella. One California species of concern, tricolored blackbird, occurs here. This large wet meadow adds substantially to the biodiversity of the Isabella area. A willow patch at the southwest corner of the meadow and near the confluence of the Lower Kern may be occupied by southwestern willow flycatcher, a federal endangered and California endangered species. It is also the southern most nesting area for the Sierran population of the Savannah Sparrow.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES: Alkali mariposa lily, *Calochortus striatus*, a BLM sensitive species, occurs along this river and may occur within the BLM corridor.

CULTURAL/HISTORIC: Historically, the area was important for the exploitation of mineral resources. Initial settlement in the Keyesville area came with the discovery of gold by Richard M. Keyes in the mid-1850's. Remnants of this early mining is evident along the Lower Kern River corridor. Due to the poor condition of historic resources along the river corridor, there are no known National Register quality sites remaining within or immediately adjoining the river. This segment of the river falls within the Tubatulabal Indian territory. The river has a high occurrence of prehistoric resources ranging from food processing to rock art sites. Although no prehistoric sites have been formally found eligible for the National Register on the public land segments, it is highly probable that sites of this quality are present on BLM. One known pictograph site on a segment of private land is considered significant.

PHYSIOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY: The Lower Kern River flows through Mesozoic granitic rocks. The Kern Canyon fault lies immediately to the southeast of the river. The fault is closest at the Bodfish off-ramp of SR 178 where the freeway is apparently built directly on the fault.

MINERAL RESOURCES and their HISTORY: After discovery of placer gold in the Kern River in the spring of 1854 a stampede of miners entered into the area. The rush continued through 1855 with a swarm of miners. Soon hardrock gold was also discovered. By 1856 the first mill to recover gold was erected in Keyesville. Over the years a number of mills were erected along the Kern River to serve the mines of Keyesville, only to be destroyed

by the floods of 1861-1962. In 1865 a twenty stamp gold mill was built on the river. Numerous other mills were also built along the river, however their location is unknown. A stamp mill associated with the Mammoth Mine stood on the west bank of the river in the southeast quarter of Section 35 as late as 1959. Placer gold mining has continued along the river until the present. Gold continues to be recovered from gravel in the bed and banks of the river by various placer mining techniques.

LAND USE: Surrounding private lands contain rural residences with parcels ranging in size from one to five acres. Livestock grazing occurs on surrounding private lands, and from March 1 to May 31 on BLM lands bordering the river. There are mining claims on nearby BLM lands, and ten rights-of-way (CA 5549 easement from U.S., S 20144 for power line to Southern California Edison Co., CA 16439 for road to F. Lunenschloss, CA 5043 for road to J. Nemish, S 47496 for power line to Southern California Edison Co., S 78122 for Highway 178 and drainage easement, S 47108 for gaging station to Corps of Engineers, CA 15778 for road to C. Mehalko, CA 14324 for power line to Southern California Edison Co., and CA 14022 for road to D. Anderson).

SCENIC QUALITY: VRM Class II; Scenic Quality B+

WATER QUALITY: Fair

ELIGIBILITY CONCLUSION: ELIGIBLE (due to combination of recreational, wildlife, historic and possibly plant resources). Note: The USES studied this river corridor and concluded "non-eligibility". However, this conclusion is being reevaluated in their suitability study.

CLASSIFICATION: Recreational

Name of Water Course: East Fork of the Kaweah River

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The East Fork of the Kaweah River extends approximately 18 miles from Mineral King in Sequoia National Park to Highway 198, just north of the small town of Hammond in Tulare County. The BLM study corridor falls into the Milk Ranch parcel of the Milk Ranch/Case Mountain WSA, recommended unsuitable by the BLM for wilderness. Development along this corridor consists of the Oak Grove/Mineral King access road south of the river. There is limited evidence of human impact along the entire segment.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T17S, R29E., M.D.M., Sec. 37 Lots 6, 7, 8, SE1/4; Sec. 38 NE1/4SE1/4; Sec. 10 S1/2; Sec. 39 NE 1/4.

TOTAL MILES/BLM MILES: 10/ 2.4

RECREATIONAL VALUES: The study corridor is located in rocky, steep and rugged terrain with dense mixed chaparral which is difficult to access. Public lands are adjacent to the Milk Ranch/Case Mountain WSA and also the Sequoia National Park boundary. Most recreationists bypass this lower river section for the hiking and horseback riding opportunities offered in the Mineral King Valley, Sequoia National Park, located along the upper reaches of the F. Eork of the Kaweah. This BLM corridor would most likely be used by fishermen.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES: This segment is an outstanding example of a pristine low elevation major drainage originating from the Mineral King segment of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. The stream channel is carved out of solid granite which takes on the appearance of a carved out chain of deep pools for much of the segment. Occasional riparian streamside vegetation grows intermittently along the segment. A rainbow trout fishery exists in this stream.

WILDLIFE: The diverse riparian community along the entire Kaweah River drainage system provides habitat for mule deer, black bear, gray fox, California and mountain quail, wood duck, common mergansers, many nongame species including Cooper's hawk and osprey, California species of special concern, and the bald eagle (in winter). This drainage provides a migratory network leading into the Sierra Nevada Mountains which is a crucial link to the higher altitudes, including Kings Canyon/Sequoia National Park. This riparian system is an important migratory stopping place and corridor for declining neotropical migrating birds.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES: Mouse buckwheat, *Eriogonum nudum* var. *murinum*, a BLM sensitive species , likely occurs within this segment of the river corridor.

CULTURAL / HISTORIC: This stretch of the East Fork is ethnographically situated within the territory of a Western Mono group known as the Patwisha. Only one prehistoric site on public land is known along this segment of the river. The area is considered sensitive for the potential occurrence of both prehistoric and historic resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY: The river flows through Mesozoic granitic rock.

LAND USES: Water power generation and production is an important industry in this area. Associated with a Federal Power Commission Order is a conduit, penstock and road in the vicinity of the river corridor. Approximately two miles of the East Fork flows through a grazing allotment and serves as one of its main water sources. Private lands include rural residences. There are three rights-of-way (CA 19079 for a road to S. Quade, S 072970 for a telephone line to Pacific Bell, and CA 20186 for a road to E. Casey). Developments which can be seen from the river corridor include houses and cabins, a flume, jeep road and the paved parallel road.

SCENIC QUALITY: VRM Class III; Scenic Quality A

WATER QUALITY: Good

ELIGIBILITY CONCLUSION: ELIGIBLE (should be studied in conjunction with NPS. NPS should be lead agency to initiate study; has outstanding scenic and ecological values)

CLASSIFICATION: Scenic

Name of Water Course: Middle Fork of the Kaweah River

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Middle Fork of the Kaweah River extends from the confluence of several creeks in Sequoia National Park near Redwood Meadows to the resort community of Three Rivers in Tulare County. Most of the land which the river crosses is within Sequoia National Park or is privately-owned. The BLM study corridor flows next to the main access road, Hwy. 198, to Sequoia National Park, and adjacent to the Milk Ranch/Case Mountain WSA.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T17S, R29E, M.D.M. Sec. 37.

TOTAL MILES/BLM MILES: 10 miles / 1000 feet

RECREATIONAL VALUES: Within Sequoia National Park there is a popular hiking trail along their corridor of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah. However, the BLM section is so short that recreational usage is not documented. The river across BLM lands flows so close to Highway 198 that solitude is limited, but access for fishing is possible.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES: This segment is a typical example of a low elevation major drainage originating from the upper reaches of the Southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. Much of the stream channel has carved its bed through solid granite. Minimal streamside riparian vegetation exists in pockets along the stream channel. Common dominant plants from the Kaweah drainage are sycamore, willow, interior live oak and ash. The adjacent slopes are variously covered by chaparral, blue oak/digger pine and black oak. A rainbow fishery exists in this stream.

WILDLIFE: The diverse riparian community along the entire Kaweah River drainage system provides habitat for mule deer, black bear, gray fox, California and mountain quail, wood duck, common mergansers, many nongame species including Cooper's hawk and osprey (California species of special concern), and the bald eagle (in winter). This drainage provides a migratory network leading into the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which

is a crucial link to the higher altitudes including Kings Canyon/Sequoia National Park. This riparian system is an important migratory stopping place and corridor for declining neotropical migrating birds.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES: Mouse buckwheat, *Eriogonum nudum* var. *murinum*, a BLM sensitive species and Kaweah brodiaea, *Brodiaea insignis*, a state of California endangered and BLM sensitive species, occur on BLM land within the river corridor.

CULTURAL / HISTORIC: This segment of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah falls within the ethnographical boundary of the Patwisha, a Western Mono group. Two prehistoric sites are known along this short segment of the Middle Fork. No formal evaluation of the prehistoric sites has been completed to determine their significance at present. There are no known historic sites of significance located on BLM public land along this river corridor. The area is regarded sensitive for the potential high occurrence of both prehistoric and historic resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY: This short stretch of BLM administered land is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rock.

LAND USE: Surrounding private lands include residential and rural residential with parcels ranging in size from half an acre to twenty acres. Approximately .2 miles of the Middle Fork flows through the corner of a grazing allotment (# 00061) which is used from April 1 to September 30 each year. There are no mining claims and only one right-of-way: CA 16680 for water facility to BL&I Industries. There are withdrawals on adjoining public land for power projects including a conduit, penstock, roads and a ditch. The following developments can be seen from the river corridor: houses, gaging station, a power line running parallel to the river, flume, parallel trails and the paved road and the ending of a primitive road.

SCENIC QUALITY: VRM Class III; Scenic Quality A

WATER QUALITY: unknown

ELIGIBILITY CONCLUSION: ELIGIBLE (sensitive plant species and scenic quality); Should be studied for Wild and Scenic River suitability but National Park Service should be lead agency; BLM has very limited public land adjacent to river.

CLASSIFICATION: Recreational

Name of Water Course: North Fork of the Kaweah River

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The North Fork of the Kaweah flows out of the southern Sierra Mountains and forms part of the border between Sequoia National Forest and Sequoia National Park. BLM's study corridor begins 1000 feet south of the junction of Pierce Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River, approximately 5 miles north of the town of Three Rivers and about 24 miles northeast of Visalia, in Tulare County. The North Fork generally flows in a southerly direction to the confluence of the main fork of the Kaweah River. A locally-maintained paved and partially graded road runs within one-half mile along the entire length of the BLM contiguous corridor and has contributed to high use of the BLM parcels. This road serves access for fire emergency vehicles to private and National Park Service lands further north. The North Fork is within the Sheep Ridge WSA and borders the Milk Ranch/Case Mountain WSA. Non-BLM land south of the Forest/Park boundaries is in private ownership.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T15S, R28E, M.D.M., Sec. 27, NE 1/4; Sec. 26, S 1/2; Sec. 35, NE 1/4, SE 1/4; Sec. 34 (tangent to BLM parcel),; T16S, R28E, M.D.M., Sec. 2, E 1/2; Sec. 11, NE 1/4; Sec. 13, W 1/2; Sec. 24, W 1/2; Sec. 23, SE 1/4; Sec. 26 SE 1/4; T17S, R28E, M.D.M. Sec. 2, NW 1/4.

TOTAL MILES/BLM MILES (approximately): 6 / 4

RECREATIONAL VALUES: Sections of BLM's North Fork corridor are part of two wilderness study areas: Sheep Ridge and Milk Ranch/Case Mt. WSAs, both of which have been recommended by BLM as unsuitable for

wilderness. Land in the Sequoia and King Canyon's National Parks, just southeast of the river is managed as wilderness. Three accessible areas along BLM's corridor receive high recreational use in the form of non-commercial kayaking, fishing, picnicking, swimming, sunning, dispersed camping and water play. These areas are Cherry Falls, Advance Site and Picnic Site # 1. The region's topographic variation, rugged, rocky terrain and vegetative variety combine to create areas of seclusion. However, the area is periodically overflown by military aircraft. The majority of the users are local residents; regional and national visitors are drawn to the National Park lands which are in close proximity.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES: This segment is a good example of a low elevation (2000 feet) drainage originating from South Sierra alpine elevations. Vegetation along the North Fork of the Kaweah and the other drainages of the Kaweah contains examples of habitat types often in excellent condition. It is a mixture of riparian forest, scattered oaks and grasses and dense chaparral on the drier, south-facing slopes. Common dominant plants are sycamore, willow, interior live oak and ash. The adjacent slopes are variously covered by chaparral, blue oak, digger pine and black oak. A rainbow trout fishery exists in this stream.

WILDLIFE: The diverse riparian community along the entire Kaweah River drainage system provides habitat for mule deer, black bear, gray fox, California and mountain quail, wood duck, common mergansers, many nongame species including Cooper's hawk and osprey, California species of special concern, and the bald eagle (in winter). This drainage provides a migratory network leading into the Sierra Nevada Mountains which is a crucial link to the higher altitudes including Kings Canyon/Sequoia National Park. This riparian system is an important migratory stopping place and corridor for declining neotropical migrating birds.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES: There are no documented locations of any sensitive plant species within this river corridor.

CULTURAL/HISTORIC: The area ethnographically is situated at an interface between two Native American cultures. The Waksachi, a Mono group, were centrally located in the Epsom Valley area, but they also utilized lands to the south along the North Fork of the Kaweah within the northern portion of the river corridor. The Wukchumni, a Yokuts group occupied lands on the southern portion of the corridor along the Kaweah River extending from the vicinity of Three Rivers community to the west near Lemoncove.

The North Fork of the Kaweah River was the scene of a utopian socialism experiment between 1884 to 1891. This was generally referred to as the Kaweah Colony but also known as the Kaweah Cooperative Commonwealth. It has been described as a form of German socialism that envisioned an idealistic cooperative colony in which the working members would own and control production and profit accordingly.

Arcady, which was later named Haskell's Bluff, was the first colony settlement a few miles up the North Fork. The first task of the colony was to build a road to the timber claims so pine and redwood lumber could be transported from a sawmill in the timber area to a mill for processing. Advance, an area a few miles up the North Fork from Arcady, was a focal area for road construction. Work was initiated in 1886, and as work progressed, other camps in addition to Advance were developed. After four years, the road was completed and a mill was in operation cutting lumber at a rate of 3,000 board feet per day. Due to the creation of the Sequoia National Park by Congress, the Secretary of the Interior soon confirmed timber claims within the Park as invalid. By 1892, the colony disbanded and moved away.

Within one quarter of a mile of the river corridor there are four known prehistoric sites and one historic site (Advance). No formal evaluation of these sites has been developed at present; therefore, the significance of these cultural sites is uncertain. The remains at the Advance Site appear to lack physical integrity; however, the site does possess local historic interest. The river corridor is regarded as culturally sensitive for the occurrence of prehistoric and historic resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY: Most of the North Fork flows through pre-Cretaceous metasedimentary rock. The northern three miles flows through Mesozoic granitic rock. Live Oak Gulch is granitic rock. The metasedimentary rock has potential for tungsten, but there are no known occurrences on public land.

LAND USE: Surrounding private lands include rural residences ranging in size from two and one-half to forty acres in size. Livestock grazing takes place on private lands, and several BLM allotments occur on the lands surrounding the River. The North Fork of the Kaweah flows through the eastern edge of allotment 00017. This pasture is unfenced from the river for approximately 1.75 miles, and is seasonally grazed as forage is available from October 1 to July 30. The remaining half mile is fenced from livestock. In allotment 00102, cattle can be grazed at any time of the year, but usually use occurs during winter and spring. The North Fork serves as the eastern boundary of this allotment for 2.5 miles, and keeps cattle from drifting eastward into the Park. Cattle will water at the river in the limited accessible riverbank stretches. The river also flows through .25 miles of allotment 00095. It is accessible for the full length to cattle that graze during the season of March 1 to June 30. There are four rights-of-way on BLM land along the North Fork of the Kaweah (S 074189 for firebreak, CA 1830 for power transmission line to Southern California Edison Co., CA 5076 for road to E&S Mitchell, S 40969 for transmission line to Southern California Edison Co.). From the river corridor the following developments are visible: old mining buildings (in the northernmost section of BLM lands), primitive camping and picnic sites, trails which parallel and end at the river, and the paved and gravel road which parallels the river.

SCENIC QUALITY: VRM Class II; Scenic Quality A

WATER QUALITY: Fair (in drought times, coliform and fecal coliform contamination is high); algae growth and trash is found in the river at high use areas.

ELIGIBILITY CONCLUSION: ELIGIBLE (due to wildlife values, scenic quality and cultural interest); Suitability study should be done in conjunction with the National Park Service (NPS) and private landowners with BLM (or NPS) as the lead agency.

CLASSIFICATION: Scenic (for the stretch of the river north of the NPS locked gate); Recreational (for the stretch of the river south of the NPS locked gate). Locked gate is in T16S, R28E, M.D M. Sec. 12, SW1/4.

Chapter 8 - Cultural Resource Management Guidelines

Purpose and Background

BLM recognizes that cultural resource information, which chronicles thousands of years of human adaptations to gradually changing land and resource conditions, provides a dynamic sense of time that needs to be in today's land use decisions.

BLM defines cultural resources as:

1. Cultural properties - The physical locations and associated material remains, such as archaeological and historical sites, that have been found to be capable of contributing important scientific, historic, or management information, or that possess identified social, cultural, educational, or public importance. It may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. Cultural properties are tangible places and things which can be identified, ranked, and managed. Some examples might include a prehistoric hunting camp or historic bridge.

2. Traditional lifeway values - Native American or a specified social and/or cultural group's traditional or long-standing system of shared religious beliefs, cultural practice, and social interactions that may not always be identified with a definite location. Another group's shared abstract, nonmaterial, or ascribed ideas that one cannot know about without being told. Examples might include land features, mountain peaks, trails, plants, other natural resources that have traditional values or ceremonial associations.

Policy Summary

This policy summary comes from the BLM's Cultural Resource Management 8100 Manual (BLM, 1988). The manual was developed with the intent of guiding BLM's management of cultural resources in a manner responsive to both cultural resource laws/regulations, and to the needs of other resource management programs and uses. In addition, the BLM has a statewide cultural resource programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (June, 1991) which provides management procedures regarding Section 106 and Section 110 responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act. A Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM and the California Native American Heritage Commission (May, 1988) provides management coordination procedures pertinent to the Heritage Commission and Native American tribal groups.

To meet its specific legislated responsibilities and to fulfill its general stewardship role, the BLM will:

1. Ensure that BLM's land use decisions will not have inadvertent adverse effects on cultural resources.

2. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in implementing the National Historic Preservation Act.

3. Accommodate public and scientific uses of cultural resources, recognizing that appropriate use is the end goal for their management.

4. Pursue vigorously the protection of cultural properties from theft and other illegal uses.

5. Encourage the involvement and cooperation of other agencies, state and local governments, Native American tribes or groups, organizations, and individuals in the identification, protection, interpretation, and management of cultural resources.

6. Solicit necessary information about cultural and traditional lifeway values from concerned segments of the public, including but not limited to Native American tribes and groups, and consider potential impacts on such values through their participation starting at the early stages of land use planning and environmental review.

7. Locate, evaluate, and classify paleontological resources on public land, and manage public lands to ensure that paleontological resources are given full consideration in land use planning and decisions.

Management Guidelines for Implementation of Cultural Resource Management Policies

Consideration of Cultural Resources

Consideration of cultural resource management policies and requirements occur routinely for all program activities and undertakings. When an undertaking is proposed by either BLM or the public a comprehensive process is initiated to identify cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. This process consists of both an archival record search and field inventory to identify and record sites within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

BLM enters into consultation with Native Americans to identify any cultural values, religious beliefs, traditional practices, and legal rights they have that could be affected by BLM land use planning decisions, actions or undertakings on Federal lands; especially any decisions which could result in changes to land resources, access, or the alienation of lands.

Subsequent to site identification, an evaluation or significance determination of all cultural resources that may be affected by a proposed project is completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The determination of site significance and an assessment of project effects on cultural resources are processed through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and as appropriate with the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation.

Assessments of effects can fall under one of three determinations: no effect, no adverse effect, adverse effect. A no effect determination is the result of the undertaking having no effect on cultural resources. Safe avoidance of significant cultural resources (cultural properties/sites and Native American traditional lifeway values) is the preferred management choice, consequently resulting in a no effect determination. Secondly, a no adverse effect determination is appropriate when a cultural resource cannot be safely avoided, but appropriate mitigation will be carried out (e.g. data recovery, building rehabilitation) so that the undertaking's effect is not overall harmful to the integrity of the cultural resource values. In practical terms, impacts are reduced or offset by appropriate compensation so that the scientific values of the cultural resource are not lost. The least preferred and rarely selected category is adverse effect; this occurs when the undertaking will have a harmful effect to a significant cultural resource.

Propertiety Data

Under various laws, sensitive cultural and Native American traditional lifeway values are held confidential from the public. Information (location, character, ownership of the property) can be withheld from the public if the agency determines that disclosure of the information may cause a significant invasion of privacy; risk harm to

the cultural resource; or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners (Section 304, National Historic Preservation Act).

Collections

Archaeological collections recovered from public land remain the property of the United States, unless those collections fall under the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. Any collections not repatriated will be curated in a repository (Federal or non-Federal) in conformance with the standards in the Interior Departmental Manual 411 and 36 CFR Part 79.

Site Protection

The greatest threats to cultural resources in the Caliente Resource Area are those from unauthorized uses, theft, vandalism, and natural deterioration. To deter impacts to cultural resources a number of actions are implemented. Preventive measures are pursued through public awareness/education programs and physical and/or administrative protection (e.g., interpretive brochures, fences, administrative closures etc.). Baseline data is gathered through field inventory and recordation of cultural resources. Detection of impacts occurs through systematic patrol and site monitoring, report of findings, and investigations by law enforcement when necessary. Treatment as deemed appropriate is implemented through site stabilization, restoration, or reconstruction (historic building). Recovery of data is utilized as appropriate through systematic collection and excavation in situations where impacts reduction is not working (e.g., stream bank erosion).

Trust Responsibilities

BLM has a trust responsibility to uphold obligations of the United States to the Native Americans. This responsibility relates to legal obligations of the United States arising from treaties, executive orders, and other agreements with Indian nations and tribes. Under laws of the United States, the Federal government has a unique relationship with tribal governments -- in practical terms a government to government relationship.

The Caliente Resource Area intends to meet this responsibility through development of written protocols with tribal groups regarding both actions and land use decisions which are sensitive and consistent with tribal groups' concerns, planning, and resource management. Currently, through the Carrizo Plain Natural Area Management Plan, efforts have been initiated to develop a Native American Advisory Council that is comprised of several Native American groups which traditionally used the Carrizo Plain and the encircling region. Coordination with several Native American groups to assist in the development of the South Sierra Plan is currently underway. BLM in a collaborative effort with Native Americans has developed an interpretive trail and introduced conservation measures at Painted Rock on the Carrizo Plain. Traditional ceremonial practice continues annually on the Carrizo Plain with regional Native Americans comprised of Chumash, Yokuts, and other parties. In addition to partnerships with public educational and conservation groups, BLM will provide opportunities for partnerships with Native Americans to assist in the management of cultural and natural resources on public land.

Chapter 9 - Biological Resources Management Guidelines

Introduction

The management objectives and allocations chapter of this RMP provides direction for the management of biological resources within the Caliente Resource Area. Guidelines for the management of other activities, such as oil and gas development and livestock grazing, have been developed so that these activities will be carried out consistent with the direction established for biological resources. Special areas with significant biological resources are also recognized in this RMP as ACEC's or SMA's.

This chapter contains the specific biological resource information that will be used in conjunction with the guidelines found in other chapters of this RMP. In addition, this chapter includes a strategy for how public lands will be managed to contribute to the conservation of San Joaquin Valley endemic species.

Conservation Strategy

A Conservation Strategy for Threatened and Endangered Species in the San Joaquin Valley

Background

Public land in the Valley Management Area constitutes a high percentage of the remaining natural land in the Southern San Joaquin Valley. These natural lands provide important habitat for several federal and state listed plant and animal species, as well as many other species that are endemic to the region.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 mandates that federal agencies, including the Bureau, carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Bureau policy, as stated in Bureau Manual Section 6840 and policy statements such as Fish and Wildlife 2000, further guides how Bureau lands will be managed to meet the mandate for conservation programs.

The Endangered Species Act also directs the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop Recovery Plans for threatened and endangered species. These Recovery Plans provide the strategy that all agencies and organizations can implement to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to species conservation and recovery. Currently, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working on the final draft of the San Joaquin Valley Multispecies Recovery Plan.

The Multispecies Recovery Plan will provide a framework for recovery efforts within the San Joaquin Valley region. Local governments, industry, private landowners and local offices of state and federal agencies will determine how the regional framework will be implemented for their local area. Part of the concept is to develop local plans that can be applied consistently by local, state and federal governments within the local planning area. To assist with the local plan development, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is cooperating with local governments to develop Habitat Conservation Plans that integrate recovery objectives with the planning activities of local, state and federal governments.

Public land in the San Joaquin Valley plays a key role in many of these local plans. This section will address how the Bureau will integrate with these emerging local plans.

Regional Conservation Strategy

The foundation of the regional conservation strategy is a system of reserves and connecting corridors. Through assessments of remaining natural land habitats, a reserve system concept was developed to conserve the best remaining habitats of the San Joaquin Valley natural communities. Several large keystone reserves, several small specialty reserves, and connecting corridors linking many of the reserves have been proposed. The large reserves are intended to maintain and conserve multiple plant and animal listed species as a natural community, while the small reserves are designed to conserve a particular species or unique natural feature. These reserves would be managed for long-term conservation of the listed plants and animals, and the natural communities on which they depend, but would allow for a variety of land uses managed in a compatible manner. Both large and small reserves are necessary to conserve the Valley's biological resources.

A generalized reserve system map has been developed that identifies the keystone reserves, small specialty reserves, and connecting corridors. The specific boundaries of reserves and connecting corridors will be developed during local planning efforts, such as the Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Planning project. Currently the Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Planning project identifies eight separate reserves: Interstate 5 East, Allensworth Extension, Semitropic, Goose Lake, Buttonwillow, Lokern, Buena Vista Valley and Kern Lake. There are two additional reserves located outside the Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Planning project: Cuyama Valley and Carrizo Plain.

Reserves include both large, multi-species reserves and small specialty reserves. These areas would be managed *primarily* for listed plants and animals. While other compatible resource uses could occur, they would be designed to maintain habitat quality and species' populations. Management of the reserves would be assured by fee acquisition, by Federal, State, or local agencies, chartered conservation organizations, conservation easements, or long-term cooperative agreements with existing landowners. Emphasis is to maintain a certain percentage of the native lands as high quality habitat and rehabilitate non-native lands as they become available for purchase, easement, or agreement. A threshold for habitat disturbance from energy mineral development, roads and existing facilities would be established. Reserves and connecting corridors would have different thresholds for habitat disturbance. Compensation of new habitat disturbance within the threshold would be at a standard rate for uses that are considered permanent habitat loss and at another standard rate for temporary habitat loss. Currently, the compensation rate is 3:1 for permanent habitat loss and 1.1:1 for temporary habitat loss.

Connecting corridors are comprised of native lands and agricultural lands to be managed for maintaining interchange and gene flow between the primary reserves and for maintaining supplemental populations between reserves. Emphasis is to maintain a certain percentage of native lands as moderate to high quality habitat, and maintain a certain percentage of the agricultural lands in agricultural production or fallow. A certain percentage of these lands would be available for urban, industrial or other land uses that are considered permanent habitat loss. Land would be designed to maintain corridor integrity as extant habitat and for movements. Corridors would not be severed by permanent habitat loss from urban-industrial uses. All habitat loss would be compensated at a standard rate and compensation would be directed to the reserve areas. Currently the compensation rate is 3:1 for permanent habitat loss. Compensation could also be directed back to the corridor on a limited basis. Corridors would not normally be acquired by purchase, but would be subject to conservation easements and agreements. However, some parcels essential to maintain corridors or buffers may need to be purchased.

On native lands outside the reserve and corridor system, there will not be an emphasis on management for the retention of habitat values. Most of these lands have some habitat value and many of these areas may be valuable sources of plant and animal populations in the short-term. Most of these values will continue to exist unless there are dramatic changes in current land uses.

Bureau Conservation Program

At the present time, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working on the final draft of the San Joaquin Valley Multispecies Recovery Plan; several local Habitat Conservation Plans are also being developed. As these plans are finalized, the specific nomenclature and boundaries of the Bureau conservation program will be refined to match the final Multispecies Recovery Plan and local Habitat Conservation Plans. The Bureau will continue to be actively involved in the Multispecies Recovery Plan effort and local Habitat Conservation Plan efforts.

The foundation of the regional conservation strategy is a system of reserves and corridors. Five of the reserve areas identified in the regional conservation strategy contain public lands addressed in this Resource Management Plan (Carrizo, Goose Lake, Lokern, Cuyama Valley and Buena Vista Valley). Public land in three of these areas are proposed for designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (Carrizo, Goose Lake, Lokern). The public lands in these five areas will be managed for the long-term conservation of the listed plants and animals and the natural communities on which they depend, while still allowing for a variety of land uses managed in a compatible manner.

A majority of the remaining public lands within the Valley Management Area has been identified in the regional conservation strategy as connecting corridors. Public lands in these areas would be managed to maintain linkages between reserve areas.

Public lands within the Valley Management Area specifically excluded from the reserve and corridor system include lands near Freeborn Mountain, San Emigdio, Ventucopa, the upper elevations of the Caliente Range, Taylor Canyon, and the oil production areas from Lost Hills and McKittrick south through Taft and Maricopa. Some of these areas will be addressed in local Habitat Conservation Plans that are currently being developed.

Meeting the Public Need

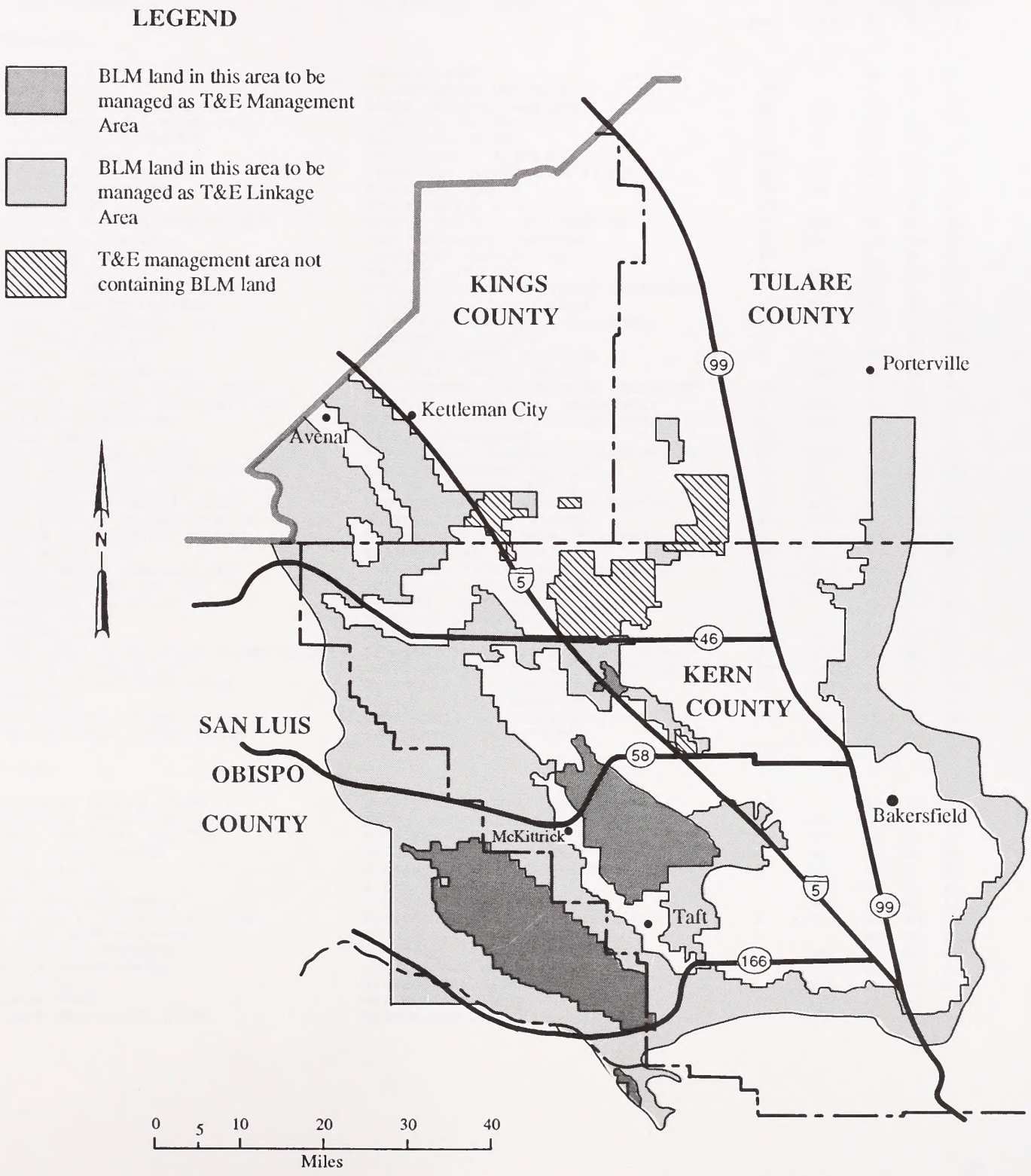
One goal of the Bureau conservation strategy is to dedicate or reposition public holdings to meet San Joaquin Valley conservation needs so that private lands will have fewer restrictions placed on them. Not only can the Bureau dedicate management of existing holdings to promote recovery and conservation, but the Bureau can reposition some land holdings to better suit private development and better serve public conservation efforts. For example, within the Kern Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Plan Area, the Bureau will manage all public lands within reserves and corridors as *conserved lands*. These conserved lands will be managed consistent with other conserved lands to promote conservation and recovery. By managing the public lands as conserved lands, it minimizes the amount of private lands that would otherwise need to be identified to meet the goals of the Kern Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Plan.

The Bureau also intends to maintain options for efficient application processing, such as preapproved permitting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (programmatic biological opinions) and the use of local Habitat Conservation Plans. Several programmatic biological opinions have been completed, two pertaining to actions in the Carrizo Plain Natural Area, and one for oil and gas activities in Kern and Kings counties.

Bureau of Land Management

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION AREAS

Caliente Resource Area



Sensitive Animals

SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES IN THE CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1]		OCCURRENCE[2,3]		
		Fed	State	C	V	S
Mammals						
BADGER	TAXIDEA TAXUS	CSC		K	K	H
BLUE WHALE	BALAENOPTERA MUSCULUS	FE		L	N	N
BUENA VISTA LAKE SHREW	SOREX ORNATUS RELICTUS	FC	CSC	N3	L1	N3
CALIFORNIA LEAF-NOSED BAT	MACROTUS CALIFORNICUS	S	CSC	L1	N3	N3
CALIFORNIA WOLVERINE	GULO GULO LUTEUS	S	CT	N3	N3	L1
FINBACK WHALE	BALAENOPTERA PHYSALUS	FE		L	N	N
FRESNO KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS NITRATOIDES EXILIS	FE	CE	N3	L1	N3
GIANT KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS INGENS	FE	CE	L1	K	N3
GRAY WHALE	ESCHRICHTIUS ROBUSTUS	REC		K	N	N
GREATER WESTERN MASTIFF-BAT	EUMOPS PEROTIS CALIFORNICUS	S	CSC	M2	H	M2
GUADALUPE FUR SEAL	ARCTOCEPHALUS TOWNSENDI	FT	CT	L1	N3	N3
HUMPBACK WHALE	MEGAPTERA NOVAEANGLIAE	FE		H	N	N
ISLAND FOX	UROCYON LITTORALIS	S	CT	N1	N3	N3
LOS ANGELES POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS LONGIMEMBRIS BREVINASUS	S	CSC	N3	N3	N3
MOHAVE GROUND SQUIRREL	SPERMOPHILUS MOHAVENSIS	S	CT	N3	N3	M2
MORRO BAY KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS HEERMANNI MORROENSIS	FE	CE	L1	N3	N3
NORTHERN SEA LION	EUMETOPIAS JUBATUS	FT		K	N3	N3
PACIFIC FISHER	MARTES PENNANTI PACIFICA	S	CSC	N3	N3	M1
PACIFIC KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS AGILIS FUSCUS		CSC	H	L2	H
PACIFIC LITTLE POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS LONGIMEMBRIS PACIFICUS	FE		N3	N3	N3
PACIFIC WESTERN BIG-EARED BAT	PLECOTUS TOWNSENDII TOWNSENDII	S	CSC	L1	M1	N3
PALE BIG-EARED BAT	PLECOTUS TOWNSENDII PALLESCENS	S	CSC	L1	L1	K
RIGHT WHALE	BALAENA GLACIALIS	FE		M	N	N
SALINAS POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS INORNATUS PSAMMOPHILUS	S	CSC	M2	N3	N3
SAN JOAQUIN ANTELOPE SQUIRREL	AMMOSPERMOPHILUS NELSONI	S	CT	L1	K	N3
SAN JOAQUIN KIT FOX	VULPES MACROTIS MUTICA	FE	CT	K	K	K
SAN JOAQUIN POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS INORNATUS INORNATUS	S	CSC	H	K	H
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY WOODRAT	NEOTOMA FUSCIPES RIPARIA	FC	CSC	N3	N3	N3
SANTA CRUZ HARVEST MOUSE	REITHRODONTOMYS MEGALOTIS SANTACRUZAE	S		N1	N3	N3
SEI WHALE	BALAENOPTERA BOREALIS	FE		L	N	N
SHORT-NOSED KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS NITRATOIDES BREVINASUS	S	CSC	M2	K	N3
SIERRA NEVADA RED FOX	VULPES VULPES NECATOR	S	CT	N3	N3	L1
SOUTHERN SEA OTTER	ENHYDRA LUTRIS NEREIS	FT		H	N3	N3
SPERM WHALE	PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS	FE		L	N	N
SPOTTED BAT	EUDERMA MACULATUM	S	CSC	L1	L1	M2
TEHACHAPI WHITE-EARED POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS ALTICOLA INEXPECTATUS	S	CSC	M2	N1	M2
TIPTON KANGAROO RAT	DIPODOMYS NITRATOIDES NITRTOIDES	FE	CE	N3	K	N3
TULARE GRASSHOPPER MOUSE	ONYCHOMYS TORRIDUS TULARENSIS	S	CSC	M2	H	M2
TULE ELK	CERVUS ELAPHUS NANNODES			K	K	N3
WHITE-EARED POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS ALTICOLA ALTICOLA	S	CSC	M2	N1	M2
YELLOW-EARED POCKET MOUSE	PEROGNATHUS XANTHONOTUS		CSC	N3	N3	M2
Birds						
ALEUTIAN CANADA GOOSE	BRANTA CANADENSIS LEUCOPAREIA	FT		N1	L1	N1
AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON	FALCO PEREGRINUS ANATUM	FE	CE	K	H	M2
AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN	PELECANUS ERYTHRORHYNCHOS		CSC	N1	K	N1
ASHY STORM-PETREL	OCEANODROMA HOMOCHROA	S	CSC	M2	N3	N3
BALD EAGLE	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	FT	CE	M2	H	M2
BANK SWALLOW	RIPARIA RIPARIA		CT	L1	L1	L1
BARROW'S GOLDENEYE	BUCEPHALA ISLANDICA		CSC	N1	N1	L1
BELDING'S SAVANNAH SPARROW	PASSERCULUS SANDWICHENSIS BELDINGI	S	CE	N1	N3	N3
BELL'S SAGE SPARROW	AMPHISPIZA BELLI BELLI	S		M1	N3	N3
BENDIRE'S THRASHER	TOXOSTOMA BENDIREI		CSC	N3	N3	M2
BLACK STORM-PETREL	OCEANODROMA MELANIA		CSC	L2	N3	N3
BLACK SWIFT	CYPSELOIDES NIGER		CSC	L2	L2	M2
BLACK TERN	CHLIDONIAS NIGRE	S		L1	L1	L1
BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE	ELANUS CAERULEUS		CFP	K	K	M2

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1] Fed	State	OCCURRENCE[2,3] C	V	S
Birds (continued)						
BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER	MYIARCHUS TYRANNULUS		CSC	N3	N3	L1
BURROWING OWL	ATHENE CUNICULARIA	S	CSC	M1	K	M2
CALIFORNIA BLACK RAIL	LATERALLUS JAMAICENSIS COTURNICULUS	S	CT	N1	N3	N3
CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN	PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS CALIFORNICUS	FE	CE	K	N1	N1
CALIFORNIA CLAPPER RAIL	RALLUS LONGIROSTRIS OBSOLETUS	FE	CE	N1	N3	N3
CALIFORNIA CONDOR	GYMNOGYPS CALIFORNIANUS	FE	CE	K	K	K
CALIFORNIA GULL	LARUS CALIFORNICUS		CSC	H	K	H
CALIFORNIA HORNED LARK	EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS ACTIA	MA		H	K	N3
CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN	STERNA ANTILLARUM BROWNI	FE	CE	H	N3	N3
CALIFORNIA SPOTTED OWL	STRIX OCCIDENTALIS OCCIDENTALIS	S	CSC	M1	N1	K
COMMON LOON	GAVIA IMMER			N1	N1	N1
COOPER'S HAWK	ACCIPITER COOPERII		CSC	K	K	K
DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT	PHALACROCORAX AURITUS		CSC	K	K	M1
ELEGANT TERN	STERNA ELEGANS	S		H	N3	N3
FERRUGINOUS HAWK	BUTEO REGALIS	S		H	K	K
FORK-TAILED STORM-PETREL	OCEANODROMA FURCATA		CSC	L2	N3	N3
FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK	DENDROCYGNA BICOLOR	S	CSC	L1	L1	L1
GOLDEN EAGLE	AQUILA CHRYSAETOS		CFP	K	K	K
GRAY VIREO	VIREO VICINIOR		CSC	N3	N3	M2
GREAT BLUE HERON	ARDEA HERODIAS			H	K	K
GREATER SANDHILL CRANE	GRUS CANADENSIS TABIDA		CT	L1	K	L1
HARLEQUIN DUCK	HISTRIONICUS HISTRIONICUS	S	CSC	N1	N1	L1
LARGE-BILLED SAVANNAH SPARROW	PASSERCULUS SANDWICHENSIS ROSTRATUS	S		N1	N3	N3
LE CONTE'S THRASHER	TOXOSTOMA LECONTEI	S	CSC	N1	K	L1
LEAST BELL'S VIREO	VIREO BELLII PUSILLUS	FE	CE	N2	N2	N2
LIGHT-FOOTED CLAPPER RAIL	RALLUS LONGIROSTRIS LEVIPES	FE	CE	N1	N3	N3
LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE	LANIUS LUDOVICIANUS			K	K	K
LONG-BILLED CURLEW	NUMENIUS AMERICANUS		CSC	M2	K	M1
LONG-EARED OWL	ASIO OTUS		CSC	L2	L2	H
MARBLED MURRELET	BRACHYRAMPHUS MARMORATUS	FT	CE	H	N3	N3
MERLIN	FALCO COLUMBARIUS		CSC	K	K	K
MOUNTAIN PLOVER	CHARADRIUS MONTANUS	FC	CSC	M2	K	M1
MOUNTAIN QUAIL	OREORTYX PICTUS	MA		K	K	K
NORTHERN GOSHAWK	ACCIPITER GENTILIS	S	CSC	L1	L1	L2
NORTHERN HARRIER	CIRCUS CYANEUS		CSC	H	K	K
OSPREY	PANDION HALIAETUS		CSC	L1	L1	M1
PRAIRIE FALCON	FALCO MEXICANUS		CSC	K	K	K
PURPLE MARTIN	PROGNE SUBIS		CSC	L1	L1	L1
RHINOCEROS AUKLET	CERORHINCA MONOCERATA		CSC	H	N3	N3
SANTA BARBARA SONG SPARROW	MELOSPIZA MELODIA GRAMINEA	X		N	N	N
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	ACCIPITER STRIATUS		CSC	K	K	K
SHORT-EARED OWL	ASIO FLAMMEUS		CSC	L2	M2	M2
SOUTHERN CA RUFOUS-CROWNED SPARROW	AIMOPHILA RUFICEPS CANESCENS	S		H	N3	N3
SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER	EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTERMIS	FE	CE	N1	N1	K
SUMMER TANAGER	PIRANGA RUBRA		CSC	N3	N3	L1
SWAINSON'S HAWK	BUTEO SWAINSONI		CT	M2	K	M2
TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD	AGELAIUS TRICOLOR	S	CSC	L1	L1	L1
TUFTED PUFFIN	FRATERCULA CIRRHATA		CSC	L2	N3	N3
VERMILION FLYCATCHER	PYROCEPHALUS RUBINUS		CSC	L1	L1	L1
WESTERN LEAST BITTERN	IXOBRYCHUS EXILIS HESPERIS	S	CSC	L1	L1	N1
WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER (COAST)	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS NIVOSUS	FT	CSC	H	N3	N3
WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER (INTERIOR)	CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS NIVOSUS	MA	CSC	N3	K	N2
WESTERN YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	COCCYZUS AMERICANUS OCCIDENTALIS		CE	N3	L1	L1
WHITE-FACED IBIS	PLEGADIS CHIHI	S	CSC	L1	H	L1
YELLOW WARBLER	DENDROICA PETECHIA BREWSTERI		CSC	H	H	K
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT	ICTERIA VIRENS		CSC	H	H	H
Reptiles						
BLUNT-NOSED LEOPARD LIZARD	GAMBELIA SILUS	FE	CE	M1	K	K
CALIFORNIA HORNED LIZARD	PHRYNOSOMA CORONATUM FRONTALE	S	CSC	H	K	N3
GIANT GARTER SNAKE	THAMNOPHIS GIGAS	FT	CT	N3	L1	N3
ISLAND NIGHT LIZARD	XANTUSIA RIVERSIANA	FE	CSC	N1	N3	N3
NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE	CLEMMYS MARMORATA MARMORATA	S		N3	M1	M1
SAN DIEGO HORNED LIZARD	PHRYNOSOMA CORONATUM BLAINVILLEI	S		L1	N3	N3
SOUTHERN RUBBER BOA	CHARINA BOTTAE UMBRATICA	S	CT	M2	N3	N3
SOUTHWESTERN POND TURTLE	CLEMMYS MARMORATA PALLIDA	S	CSC	M1	M1	N3
TWO-STRIPED GARTER SNAKE	THAMNOPHIS HAMMONDII	S		M1	L1	N3

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1] Fed	State	OCCURRENCE[2,3] C	V	S
Amphibians						
ARROYO SOUTHWESTERN TOAD	BUFO MICROSCAPHUS CALIFORNICUS	FE	CSC	LI	LI	N3
CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG	RANA AURORA DRAYTONI	FE	CSC	M1	L1	L1
CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER	AMBYSTOMA CALIFORNIENSE	FC	CSC	H	M1	H
FOOTHILL YELLOW-LEGGED FROG	RANA BOYLEI	S	CSC	M1	N3	L1
KERN CANYON SLENDER SALAMANDER	BATRACHOSEPS SIMATUS	S	CT	N3	N3	M2
MOUNTAIN YELLOW-LEGGED FROG	RANA MUSCOSA	S		N3	N3	M1
TEHACHAPI SLENDER SALAMANDER	BATRACHOSEPS STEBBINSI	S	CT	N3	N3	K
WESTERN SPADEFOOT TOAD	SCAPHIOPUS HAMMONDI	S	CSC	M1	K	L1
YELLOW-BLOTCHED ENSATINA	ENSATINA ESCHSCHOLTZI CROCEATER	S	CSC	M2	N3	M2
Fish						
KERN BROOK LAMPREY	LAMPETRA HUBBSI	S	CSC	N3	N1	N3
KERN RIVER RAINBOW TROUT	ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS GILBERTI	S	CSC	N3	N3	N2
LITTLE KERN GOLDEN TROUT	ONCORHYNCHUS AQUABONITA WHITEI	FT		N3	N3	N1
TIDEWATER GOBY	EUCYCLOGOBIUS NEWBERRYI	FE	CSC	N1	N3	N3
UNARMORED THREESPINE STICKLEBACK	GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS WILLIAMSONI	FE	CE	N1	N3	N3
Snails						
BANDED DUNE SNAIL	HELMINTHOGLYPA WALKERIANA	FE		N1	N3	N3
MIMIC TRYONIA	TRYONIA IMITATOR	S		N1	N3	N3
PRICKLY PEAR ISLAND SNAIL	MICRARIONTA OPUNTIA	S		N1	N3	N3
SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND BLUNT-TOP SNAIL	STERKIA CLEMENTINA	MA		N1	N3	N3
SANTA BARBARA ISLAND SNAIL	MICRARIONTA FACTA	S		N1	N3	N3
SANTA BARBARA SHELLED SLUG	BINNEYA NOTABILIS	S		N1	N3	N3
Insects						
GLOBOSE DUNE BEETLE	COELUS GLOBOSUS	S		N1	N3	N3
KERN PRIMROSE SPHINX MOTH	EUPROSERPINUS EURERPE	FT		N	N	L
KERN SOOTYWING SKIPPER	PHOLISORA LIBYA	S		U	U	U
VALLEY ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE	DESMOCERUS DIMORPHUS	FT		N	L	L
WHITE SANDBAR SCARAB BEETLE	LICHNANTHE ALBIPILOSA	S		N1	N3	N3
Fairy Shrimps						
CALIFORNIA LINDERIELLA	LINDERIELLA OCCIDENTALIS	MA		N1	L1	N3
LONGHORN FAIRY SHRIMP	BRANCHINECTA LONGIANTENNA	FE		N1	K	N3
VERNAL POOL FAIRY SHRIMP	BRANCHINECTA LYNCHI	FT		N1	H	N3

[1] Status - Federal: FE, endangered; FT, threatened; FPE, proposed endangered; FPT proposed threatened; FC, candidate (based on the February 28, 1996 Notice of Review, 61 FR 7596); S, species which appeared as category 2 candidates in the November 15, 1994 Notice of Review, 56 FR 58982; X, extinct; MA, more abundant or widespread than previously believed; REC, recovered. State: CE, endangered; CT, threatened; CFP, fully protected; CSC, species of special concern.

[2] Occurrence on public land; K, known; H, highly likely; M1, likely but limited habitat; M2, likely but localized species; L, unlikely; L1, unlikely - local species and limited habitat; L2, unlikely - very localized species; N, very unlikely; N1, very unlikely - no suitable habitat; N2, very unlikely - limited suitable habitat exists but known not to be occupied; N3, very unlikely - outside of normal range; U, unknown.

[3] Column headings referring to management areas: C, Coast; V, Valley; S, South Sierra.

Sensitive Plants

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES IN THE CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1] FED	CA	CNPS	OCC[2]	MGT AREA[3] C	V	S	HABITAT[4]
ADOBE SANICLE	SANICULA MARITIMA	S	CR	1B	L	C			VFGRS,MEDWS
ALKALI MARIPOSA LILY	CALOCHORTUS STRIATUS	S		1B	K		V	S	CHSCR,MEDWS
APHANISMA	APHANISMA BLITOIDES	S		1B	L	C			CBSCR,COSCR
ARROYO DE LA CRUZ MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS CRUZENSIS	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,COSCR,VFGRS,BUFRS,CCFRS
ARROYO DE LA CRUZ MARIPOSA LILY	CALOCHORTUS CLAVATUS ssp. RECURVIFOLIUS	S		1B	L	C			CBSCR,CHPRL
BAJA NAVARRETIA	NAVARRETIA PENINSULARIS			1B	N			S	LCFRS(MESIC)
BAKERSFIELD CACTUS	OPUNTIA BASILARIS ssp. TRELEASEI	FE	CE	1B	S		V	S	CHSCR,VFGRS
BAKERSFIELD SALTBUSH	ATRIPLEX TULARENSIS	S*	CE	1A	L		V		CHSCR
BEACH LAYIA	LAYIA CARNOSA	FE	CE	1B	L	C			CODNS
BEACH SPECTACLEPOD	DITHYREA MARITIMA	S	CT	1B	S	C			CODNS
BEAR VALLEY WOOLLYPOD	ASTRAGALUS LEUCOLOBUS	S		1B	L	C			LCFRS,PBPLN,UCFRS
BLACK-FLOWERED FIGWORT	SCROPHULARIA ATRATA	S		1B	L	C			CCFRS,CHPRL,CODNS,COSCR
BLOCHMAN'S DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA BLOCHMANIAE ssp. BLOCHMANIAE	S		1B	L	C			CBSCR,COSCR,VFGRS/ROCKY,CLAY
BLOCHMAN'S LEAFY DAISY	ERIGERON BLOCHMANIAE			1B	K	C			CODNS
BRANCHING BEACH ASTER	CORETHROGYNE LEUCOPHYLLA			4	K	C			CODNS,CCFRS
BRAUNTON'S MILK VETCH	ASTRAGALUS BRAUNTONII	FPE		1B	L	C			CCFRS,CHPRL,COSCR,VFGRS
BREEDLOVE'S BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM BREEDLOVEI var. BREEDLOVEI	S		1B	L			S	UCFRS
BREWER'S SPINEFLOWER	CHORIZANTHE BREWERI			1B	S	C			COSCR,CMWLD,CHPRL
BRIGHT GREEN DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA VIRENS	S		4	L	C			CHPRL,COSCR
BRITTLESCALE	ATRIPLEX DEPRESSA			1B	L		V		CHSCR,PLYAS,VFGRS/ALK,CLAY
CALICO MONKEYFLOWER	MIMULUS PICTUS			1B	K		V	S	CMWLD,BUFRS
CALIFORNIA JEWELFLOWER	CAULANTHUS CALIFORNICUS	FE	CE	1B	K		V		CHSCR,VFGRS,PJWLD
CALIFORNIA SEABLITE	SUAEDA CALIFORNICA	FE		1B	N	C			MSHSW(COASTAL SALT)
CAMATTA CANYON AMOLE	CHLOROGALUM PURPUREUM var. REDUCTUM	FC	CR	1B	L	C			CMWLD
CAMBRIA MORNING-GLORY	CALYSTEGIA SUBACAULIS ssp. EPISCOPALIS	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,CMWLD
CANDLEHOLDER DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA CANDELABRUM	S		1B	N	I			COSCR
CARMEL VALLEY BUSHMALLOW	MALACOTHAMNUS PALMERI var. INVOLUCRATUS	S		1B	L	C			CMWLD
CARMEL VALLEY MALACOTHRIX	MALACOTHRIX SAXATILIS var. ARACHNOIDEA	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL
CHARLOTTE'S PHACELIA	PHACELIA NASHIANA	S		1B	K			S	JTWLD,PJWLD,MDSCR
CHORRO CREEK BOG THISTLE	CIRSIUM FONTINALE var. OBISPOENSE	FE	CE	1B	S	C			CHPRL,CMWLD
COAST WALLFLOWER	ERYSIMUM AMMOPHILUM	S		1B	L	C			CODNS
COMANCHE POINT LAYIA	LAYIA LEUCOPAPPA	S		1B	S		V		CHSCR,VFGRS
COMPACT COBWEB THISTLE	CIRSIUM OCCIDENTALE var. COMPACTUM	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,CODNS,COPRR,COSCR
CONEJO BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM CROCATUM	S	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL,COSCR,VFGRS
CONEJO DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA ABRAMSII ssp. PARVA	FPT		1B	L	C			COSCR,VFGRS
CONGDON'S TARPLANT	HEMIZONIA PARRYI ssp. CONGDONII	S		1B	N	C			VFGRS(ALK)
CONTRA COSTA GOLDFIELDS	LASTHENIA CONJUGENS	FPT		1B	L	C			VFGRS,VNPLS
COTTON-FLOWERED BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM GOSSYPINUM			4	K		V		VFGRS
COULTER'S GOLDFIELDS	LASTHENIA GLABRATA ssp. COULTERI	S		1B	K	C	V	S	MSHSW (COASTALSALT),PLYAS
COULTER'S SALTBUSH	ATRIPLEX COULTERI			1B	L	C			CBSCR,CODNS,COSCR,VFGRS/ALK
CRISP MONARDELLA	MONARDELLA CRISPA	S		1B	K	C			CODNS
CROWNED MUILLA	MUILLA CORONATA			4	S			S	JTWLD,MDSCR,PJWLD
CUESTA PASS CHECKERBLOOM	SIDALCEA HICKMANII ssp. PARISHII	FC	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL,LCFRS
DACITE MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS TOMENTOSA ssp. DACITICOLA	S		1B	N	C			CHPRL,CMWLD/DACITE PORPHYRY
DAVIDSON'S BUSHMALLOW	MALACOTHAMNUS DAVIDSONII	S		1B	L	C			COSCR,RPWLD
DAVIDSON'S SALTSCALE	ATRIPLEX SERENANA var. DAVIDSONII			1B	N	C			CBSCR,COSCR/ALK

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1] FED	CA	CNPS	OCC[2]	MGT C	V	S	AREA[3] HABITAT[4]
DEDECKER'S CLOVER	TRIFOLIUM MACILENTUM var. DEDECKERAE			1B	S			S	PJWLD,UCFRS,SCFRS
DESERT CYMOPTERUS	CYMOPTERUS DESERTICOLA	S		1B	L				MDSCR,JTWLD
DIAMOND-PETALED CALIFORNIA POPPY	ESCHSCHOLZIA RHOMBIPETALA	S		1B	S	C	V		VFGRS
DUDLEY'S LOUSEWORT	PEDICULARIS DUDLEYI	S	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL,VFGRS,NCFRS
DUNE LARKSPUR	DELPHINIUM PARRYI ssp. BLOCHMANIAE	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,CODNS
DWARF CALYCADENIA	CALYCADENIA VILLOSA			1B	L	C			CHPRL,CMWLD,MEDWS,VFGRS/ROCKY
DWARF GOLDENSTAR	BLOOMERIA HUMILIS	S	CR	1B	L	C			CBSCR,CHPRL,VFGRS
DWARF SOAPROOT	CHLOROGALUM POMERIDIANUM var. MINUS			1B	L	C			CHPRL (SERPENTINITE)
EASTWOOD'S MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS TOMENTOSA ssp. EASTWOODIANA			1B	L	C			CHPRL (SANDY)
FATHER CROWLEY'S LUPINE	LUPINUS PADRE-CROWLEYI	S	CR	1B	L			S	GBSCR,RPFRS,UCFRS
FLAX-LIKE MONARDELLA	MONARDELLA LINOIDES ssp. OBLONGA	S		1B	L		V	S	UCFRS,LCFRS
FORKED FIDDLENECK	AMSINCKIA VERNICOSA ssp. FURCATA	S		4	K		V		VFGRS
FT. TEJON WOOLLY SUNFLOWER	ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM var. HALLII	S		1B	L	C	V		CHPRL
GAIRDNERS YAMPAH	PERIDERIDIA GAIRDNERI ssp. GAIRDNERI	S		1B	L	C			BUFRS,CHPRL
GAMBEL'S WATER CRESS	RORIPPA GAMBELII	FE	CT	1B	L	C			MSHSW
GAVIOTA TARPLANT	HEMIZONIA INCRESCENS ssp. VILLOSA	FC	CE	1B	L	C			COSCR,VFGRS
GILMAN'S GOLDENBUSH	ERICAMERIA GILMANII			1B	L			S	SCFRS,UCFRS/CARBONATE,GRANITE
GREEN'S TUCTORIA	TUCTORIA GREENEI	FPE	CR	1B	L		V		VNPLS
GREENHORN FRITILLARY	FRITILLARIA BRANDEGEI			1B	L			S	LCFRS(GRANITIC)
HALL'S DAISY	ERIGERON AEQUIFOLIUS			1B	L			S	BUFRS,LCFRS/ROCK OUTCROPS
HALL'S TARPLANT	HEMIZONIA HALLIANA			1B	L	C			CHSCR,CMWLD,VFGRS/CLAY
HARDHAM'S BEDSTRAW	GALIUM HARDHAMIAE			1B	K	C			CCFRS
HARDHAM'S EVENING-PRIMROSE	CAMISSONIA HARDHAMIAE	S		1B	L	C			CMWLD
HEARST'S CEANOTHUS	CEANOTHUS HEARSTIORUM	S	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL,COPRR
HEARST'S MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS HOOKERI ssp. HEARSTIORUM	S	CE	1B	L	C			COSCR,VFGRS,CHPRL
HEART-LEAVED SALTBUSH	ATRIPLEX CORDULATA	S		1B	K		V		CHSCR
HICKMAN'S ONION	ALLIUM HICKMANII	S		1B	L	C			CCFRS,CHPRL
HISPID BIRD'S-BEAK	CORDYLANTHUS MOLLIS ssp. HISPIDUS	S		1B	S		V		MEDWS (ALK)
HOCKETT LAKES FAWN LILY	ERYTHRONIUM PUSATERII			1B	L			S	UCFRS
HOCKETT MEADOWS LUPINE	LUPINUS CULBERTSONII ssp. CULBERTSONII			1B	L	C			MEDWS
HOFFMAN'S ROCK CRESS	ARABIS HOFFMANNII	FPE		1B	N	I			CBSCR
HOFFMAN'S SANICLE	SANICULA HOFFMANNII			4	K	C			COSCR,BUFRS
HOLLISTERIA	HOLLISTERIA LANATA			4	K		V		CHSCR,VFGRS
HOOVER'S BUTTON CELERY	ERYNGIUM ARISTULATUM var. HOOVERI	S		4	L	C			UNKNOWN
HOOVER'S ERIASTRUM	ERIASTRUM HOOVERI	FT		1B	K		V		CHSCR,VFGRS
HOOVER'S SPURGE	CHAMAESYCE HOOVERI	FPT		1B	L		V		VNPLS
HOT SPRINGS FIMBRISTYLIS	FIMBRISTYLIS THERMALIS			2	N			S	MEDWS(ALK,NEAR HOT SPR.)
INDIAN KNOB MOUNTAINBALM	ERIODICTYON ALTISSIMUM	FE	CE	1B	S	C			CHPRL
INTERIOR CALIFORNIA LARKSPUR	DELPHINIUM CALIFORNICUM ssp. INTERIUS	S		1B	L	C			CMWLD
ISLAND ALUMROOT	HEUCHERA MAXIMA	FPE		1B	N	I			CBSCR
ISLAND BARBERRY	BERBERIS PINNATA ssp. INSULARIS	FPE	CE	1B	N	I			CCFRS,CMWLD,COSCR
ISLAND MALLOW	LAVATERA ASSURGENTIFLORA ssp. ASSURGENTIFLORAS			1B	N	I			CBSCR
ISLAND RUSH-ROSE	HELIANTHEMUM GREENEI	FPE		1B	N	I			CHPRL
ISLAND WALLFLOWER	ERYSIMUM INSULARE ssp. INSULARE	S		1B	L	C			CODNS
JARED'S PEPPER-GRASS	LEPIDIUM JAREDII ssp. JAREDII	S		1B	K		V		VFGRS
JONES' LAYIA	LAYIA JONESII	S		1B	S	C			CHPRL,VFGRS
KAWEAH BRODIAEA	BRODIAEA INSIGNIS	S	CE	1B	S			S	CMWLD,VFGRS
KAWEAH MONKEYFLOWER	MIMULUS NORRISII			1B	K			S	CHPRL,CMWLD
KECK'S CHECKERBLOOM	SIDALCEA KECKII	FC		1B	L			S	CMWLD
KEIL'S DAISY	ERIGERON INORNATUS var. KEILII			1B	L			S	LCFRS,MEDWS
KELLOGG'S HORKELIA	HORKELIA CUNEATA ssp. SERICEA	S		1B	L	C			CCFRS,COSCR

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1]			OCC[2]	MGT		AREA[3]	HABITAT[4]
		FED	CA	CNPS		C	V	S	
KELSO CREEK MONKEYFLOWER	MIMULUS SHEVOCKII	FPE		1B	K			S	JTWLD,PJWLD
KERN BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM KENNEDYI var. PINICOLA	S		1B	S			S	PJWLD,CHPRL
KERN CANYON CLARKIA	CLARKIA XANTIANA ssp. PARVIFLORA			1B	L			S	CMWLD
KERN COUNTY LARKSPUR	DELPHINIUM PURPUSII			4	K			S	CHPRL,CMWLD,PJWLD
KERN MALLOW	EREMALCHE KERNENSIS	FE		1B	K		V		CHSCR,VFGRS
KERN PLATEAU HORKELIA	HORKELIA TULARENSIS	S		1B	L			S	UCFRS
KERN RIVER DAISY	ERIGERON MULTICEPS	S		1B	S			S	MEDWS(XERIC)
KERNVILLE POPPY	ESCHSCHOLZIA PROCERA	S		3	S		V	S	SANDY FLOODPLAIN
LA GRACIOSA THISTLE	CIRSIUM LONCHOLEPIS	FC	CT	1B	S	C			CODNS,MSHSW,RPFRS
LA PURISIMA MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS PURISSIMA			1B	L	C			CHPRL (SANDY)
LATE-FLOWERED MARIPOSA LILY	CALOCHORTUS WEEDII var. VESTUS	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,CMWLD
LESSER SALTSCALE	ATRIPLEX MINUSCULA			1B	L		V		CHSCR,PLYAS,VFGRS/ALK,SANDY
LOMPOC YERBA SANTA	ERIODICTYON CAPITATUM	FC	CR	1B	S	C			CCFRS,CHPRL
LOST HILLS SALTBUSH	ATRIPLEX VALLICOLA	S		1B	K		V		CHSCR
LYON'S PENTACHAETA	PENTACHAETA LYONII	FPE	CE	1B	L		V		CHPRL,VFGRS
MADERA LINANTHUS	LINANTHUS SERRULATUS			1B	L			S	CMWLD,LCFRS
MARCESCENT DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA CYMOSA ssp. MARCESCENS	FPT	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL(VOLCANICS)
MARITIME CEANOTHUS	CEANOTHUS MARITIMUS	S	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL,VFGRS
MARSH SANDWORT	ARENARIA PALUDICOLA	FE	CE	1B	L	C			MSHSW
MASON NESTSTRAW	STYLOCLINE MASONII	S		1B	S		V	S	CHSCR,PJWLD/SANDY
MEXICAN FLANNELBUSH	FREMONTODENDRON MEXICANUM	FPE	CR	1B	L			S	CCFRS,CHPRL,CMWLD
MONTEREY PINE	PINUS RADIATA	S		1B	N	C			CCFRS
MONTEREY SPINEFLOWER	CHORIZANTHE PUNGENS var. PUNGENS	FT		1B	L	C			CODNS
MORRO MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS MORROENSIS	FT		1B	S	C			CHPRL,CODNS
MOUSE BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM NUDUM var. MURINUM	S		1B	K			S	CHPRL,VFGRS,CMWLD
MINERAL KING DRABA	DRABA CRUCIATA			1B	N			S	SCFRS(GRAVELLY)
MT. WHITNEY DRABA	DRABA SHARSMITHII			1B	N			S	ALPBR
MUIR'S RAILLARDELLA	RAILLARDIOPSIS MUIRII			1B	K			S	CHPRL,UCFRS,LCFRS
MUNZ'S TIDY-TIPS	LAYIA MUNZII			1B	K		V		CHSCR,VFGRS(ALK CLAY)
NEVIN'S WOOLLY SUNFLOWER	ERIOPHYLLUM NEVINII	S		1B	N	I			CBSCR,COSCR
NINE MILE CANYON PHACELIA	PHACELIA NOVENMILLENSIS	S		1B	K			S	PJWLD,BUFRS,UCFRS
NIPOMO MESA LUPINE	LUPINUS NIPOMENSIS	FC	CE	1B	L	C			CODNS
NORTHERN SPLEENWORT	ASPLENIUM SEPTENTRIONALE			2	L			S	LCFRS,UCFRS,SCFRS
NUTTALL'S SCRUB OAK	QUERCUS DUMOSA	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,COSCR/SANDY,CLAY LOAM
OIL NESTSTRAW	STYLOCLINE CITROLEUM	S		1B	S		V		CHSCR,COSCR?/CLAY
OJAI FRITILLARY	FRITILLARIA OJAIENSIS	S		1B	L	C			BUFRS,CHPRL
OLANCHA PEAK BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM WRIGHTII var. OLANCHENSE			1B	L			S	SCFRS
ONE-AWNED SPINEFLOWER	CHORIZANTHE RECTISPINA	S		1B	K	C			CHPRL,CMWLD
OSO MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS OSOENSIS	S		1B	N	C			CHPRL,CMWLD/DACITE PORPHYRY
OVAL-LEAVED SNAPDRAGON	ANTIRRHINUM OVATUM			4	K		V		CMWLD,PJWLD,VFGRS
OWEN'S PEAK LOMATIUM	LOMATIUM SHEVOCKII	S		1B	K			S	UCFRS,LCFRS
PALE-YELLOW LAYIA	LAYIA HETEROTRICHA	S		1B	K	C	V		CMWLD,PJWLD,VFGRS/ALK OR CLAY
PALMER'S MARIPOSA LILY	CALOCHORTUS PALMERI var. PALMERI	S		1B	L	C		S	CHPRL,LCFRS,MEDWS/MESIC
PANOCHE PEPPER-GRASS	LEPIDIUM JAREDII ssp. ALBUM	S		1B	L		V		VFGRS(ALLUVIAL FANS,WASHES)
PARISH'S CHECKERBLOOM	SIDALCEA HICKMANII ssp. ANOMALA	S	CR	1B	S	C			CCFRS
PECHO MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS PECHOENSIS	S		1B	L	C			CCFRS,CHPRL,COSCR/SILICEOUS
PIERPOINT SPRINGS DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA CYMOSA ssp. COSTAFOLIA	S		1B	N			S	CHPRL,CMWLD/CARBONATE
PISMO CLARKIA	CLARKIA SPECIOSA ssp. IMMACULATA	FE	CR	1B	L	C		S	CHPRL,CMWLD
PIUTE CYPRESS	CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA ssp. NEVADENSIS			1B	K			S	CCFRS
PIUTE MTNS. JEWELFLOWER	STREPTANTHUS CORDATUS var. PIUTENSIS	S		1B	K			S	PJWLD,BUFRS,CCFRS
PIUTE MTNS. NAVARRETIA	NAVARRETIA SETILOBA	FPT		1B	K			S	CMWLD,PJWLD,VFGRS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1] FED	CA	CNPS	OCC[2]	C	MGT AREA[3] V	S	HABITAT[4]
PLUMMER'S MARIPOSA LILY	CALOCHORTUS PLUMMERAE	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,CMWLD,COSCR,LCFRS,VFGRS
PRINGLES YAMPAH	PERIDERIDIA PRINGLEI			4	S			S	CHPRL,CMWLD,COSCR
PURPLE MOUNTAIN PARSLEY	OREONANA PURPURASCENS			1B	L			S	SCFRS,UCFRS
PYGMY POPPY	CANBYA CANDIDA			1B	K			S	JTWLD,MDSCR
RAMSHAW MEADOWS ABRONIA	ABRONIA ALPINA	FC		1B	L			S	MEDWS
RECURVED LARKSPUR	DELPHINIUM RECURVATUM	S		1B	K		V		CHSCR,VFGRS(ALK)
RED ROCK TARPLANT	HEMIZONIA ARIDA	S	CR	1B	L			S	MDSCR
REFUGIO MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS REFUGIOENSIS	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL (SANDSTONE)
ROBINSON'S PEPPER-GRASS	LEPIDIUM VIRGINICUM var. ROBINSONII			1B	N	I			CHPRL,COSCR
SALINAS VALLEY GOLDFIELDS	LASTHENIA LEPTALEA			4	S		V	S	CMWLD,VFGRS
SALT MARSH BIRD'S-BEAK	CORDYLANTHUS MARITIMUS ssp. MARITIMUS	FE	CE	1B	L	C			MSHSW
SAN BENITO FRITILLARY	FRITILLARIA VIRIDEA	S		4	S	C			CHPRL
SAN BENITO THORNMINT	ACANTHOMINTHA OBOVATA ssp. OBOVATA	S		4	L	C			CHPRL
SAN FRANCISCO GUMPLANT	GRINDELIA HIRSUTULA var. MARITIMA	S		1B	L	C			CBSCR,COSCR,VFGRS/SANDY,SERP.
SAN JOAQUIN SPEARSCALE	ATRIPLEX JOAQUINIANA	S		1B	L		V		CHSCR,MEDWS,VFGRS/ALK
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY ORCUTT GRASS	ORCUTTIA INAEQUALIS	FPE	CE	1B	L		V	S	VNPLS
SAN JOAQUIN WOOLY THREADS	LEMBERTIA CONGDONII	FE		1B	K		V	S	CHSCR,VFGRS
SAN LUIS MARIPOSA LILY	CALOCHORTUS OBISPOENSIS			1B	S	C			CHPRL,COSCR,VFGRS
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY LUPINE	LUPINUS LUDOVICIANUS	S		1B	S	C			CHPRL,CMWLD
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY MONARDELLA	MONARDELLA FRUTESCENS	S		1B	S	C			CODNS
SAN LUIS OBISPO SEDGE	CAREX OBISPOENSIS			1B	K	C			CCFRS,COPRR,CHPRL,COSCR
SAN LUIS SERPENTINE DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA ABRAMSII ssp. BETTINAE	S		1B	L	C			COSCR
SAN NICHOLAS ISLAND BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM GRANDE var. TIMORUM	S	CE	1B	N	I			CBSCR
SAN SIMEON BACCHARIS	BACCHARIS PLUMMERAE ssp. GLABRATA			1B	N	C			COSCR
SAND MESA MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS RUDIS	S		1B	K	C			COSCR,CHPRL
SANFORD'S ARROWHEAD	SAGITTARIA SANFORDII	S		1B	L			S	MSHSW
SANTA BARBARA ISLAND DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA TRASKIAE	FE	CE	1B	N	I			COSCR
SANTA BARBARA JEWELFLOWER	CAULANTHUS AMPLEXICAULIS var. BARBARAE	S		1B	L	C			CCFRS,CMWLD
SANTA CRUZ IS. BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL	LOTUS ARGOPHYLLUS ssp. NIVEUS	S	CE	1B	N	I			CHPRL,COSCR
SANTA CRUZ ISLAND DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA NESIOTICA	FPE	CR	1B	N	I			CBSCR
SANTA CRUZ ISLAND FRINGEPOD	THYSANOCARPUS CONCHULIFERUS	FPE		1B	N	I			UNKNOWN
SANTA CRUZ ISLAND MALACOTHRIX	MALACOTHRIX INDECORA	FPE		1B	N	I			CODNS
SANTA CRUZ ISLAND ROCK CRESS	SIBARA FILIFOLIA	S		1B	N	I			COSCR
SANTA LUCIA MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS LUCIANA	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL (SHALE)
SANTA MARGARITA MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS PILOSULA	S		1B	S	C			CCFRS,CHPRL
SANTA MONICA MTNS. DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA CYMOSA ssp. OVATIFOLIA	FPT		1B	L	C			CHPRL,COSCR
SANTA ROSA ISLAND DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA BLOCHMANIAE ssp. INSULARIS	FPE		1B	N	I			UNKNOWN
SANTA SUSANA TARPLANT	HEMIZONIA MINTHORNII	S	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL,COSCR
SANTA YNEZ FALSE-LUPINE	THERMOPSIS MACROPHYLLA var. AGNINA	S	CR	1B	L	C			CHPRL
SCALLOPED MOONWORT	BOTRYCHIUM CRENULATUM	S		1B	L	C			BGFNS,MEDWS,MSHSW
SEASIDE BIRD'S-BEAK	CORDYLANTHUS RIGIDUS ssp. LITTORALIS	S	CE	1B	L	C			CCFRS,CHPRL,CMWLD,COSCR
SEQUOIA GOOSEBERRY	RIBES TULARENSE	S		1B	K			S	LCFRS
SHARSMITH'S STICKSEED	HACKELIA SHARSMITHII			2	L	C			ALPBR,SCFRS
SHEVOCK'S HAIRY GOLDEN-ASTER	HETEROTHECA VILLOSA var. SHEVOCKII			1B	S			S	CHPRL,CMWLD/SANDY
SHEVOCK'S MILK VETCH	ASTRAGALUS SHEVOCKII			1B	K			S	UCFRS
SHINING NAVARRETIA	NAVARRETIA NIGELLIFORMIS ssp. RADIANS			1B	L	C			CMWLD,VFGRS,VNPLS
SHIRLEY MEADOWS MARIPOSA LILY	CALOCHORTUS WESTONII	S		1B	K			S	LCFRS
SHORT-LOBED BROOMRAPE	OROBANCHE PARISHII ssp. BRACHYLOBA	S		1B	L	C			CBSCR,CODNS,COSCR
SHOWY MADIA	MADIA RADIATA			1B	S		V		CMWLD,VFGRS
SLOUGH THISTLE	CIRSIUM CRASSICAULE	S		1B	S		V		MSHSW
SMOOTH TARPLANT	HEMIZONIA PUNGENS ssp. LAEVIS	S		1B	L	C			VFGRS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS[1] FED	CA	CNPS	OCC[2]	MGT AREA[3] C	V	S	HABITAT[4]
SOFT-LEAVED INDIAN PAINTBRUSH	CASTILLEJA MOLLIS	FPE		1B	L	I			CODNS
SOUTH COAST RANGE MORNING-GLORY	CALYSTEGIA COLLINA ssp. VENUSTA	S		4	L	C			UNKNOWN
SOUTH COAST SALTSCALE	ATRIPLEX PACIFICA	S		1B	N	I			CBSCR,COSCR,PLYAS
SOUTHERN TARPLANT	HEMIZONIA PARRYI ssp. AUSTRALIS	S		1B	N	C			MSHSW(ESTUARY),VFGRS(MESIC)
SPANISH NEEDLE ONION	ALLIUM SHEVOCKII	S		1B	K			S	ROCK OUTCROPS
SPINY-SEPALED BUTTON CELERY	ERYNGIUM SPINOSEPALUM	S		1B	L		V	S	VNPLS
SPRINGVILLE CLARKIA	CLARKIA SPRINGVILLENSIS	FPT	CE	1B	S			S	CHPRL,CMWLD
STINK BELLS	FRITILLARIA AGRESTIS			4	K		V		VFGRS,CMWLD
STRIPED ADOBE LILY	FRITILLARIA STRIATA	FPT	CT	1B	S		V	S	CMWLD,VFGRS
SURF THISTLE	CIRSIUM RHOTHOPHILUM	FC	CT	1B	K	C			CODNS
SWEET-SMELLING MONARDELLA	MONARDELLA BENEOLENS			1B	L			S	ALPBR,SCFRS,UCFRS/GRANITIC
TEJON POPPY	ESCHSCHOLZIA LEMMONII ssp. KERNENSIS			1B	L		V		VFGRS
TEMBLOR BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM TEMBLORENSE	S		4	K	C	V		VFGRS
THE NEEDLES BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM BREEDLOVEI var. SHEVOCKII			4	K			S	PJWLD,UCFRS
TORO MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS MONTEREYENSIS	S		1B	L	C			CHPRL,CMWLD,COSCR
TRASK'S CRYPTANTHA	CRYPTANTHA TRASKIAE	S		1B	N	I			CBSCR,CODNS
TRASK'S MILK VETCH	ASTRAGALUS TRASKIAE	S	CR	1B	N	I			CBSCR
TULARE PSEUDOBAHIA	PSEUDOBAHIA PEIRSONII	FPE	CE	1B	S		V	S	VFGRS
TWISSELMANN'S BUCKWHEAT	ERIOGONUM TWISSELMANNII	S	CR	1B	L			S	UCFRS
TWISSELMANN'S NEMACLADUS	NEMACLADUS TWISSELMANNII	S	CR	1B	S			S	UCFRS
UNEXPECTED LARKSPUR	DELPHINIUM INOPINUM			1B	S			S	UCFRS(ROCKY SITES)
VASEK'S CLARKIA	CLARKIA TEMBLORENSIS ssp. CALIENTENSIS	S		1B	S		V		VFGRS
VENTURA MARSH MILK VETCH	ASTRAGALUS PYCNOSTACHYUS var. LANOSISSIMUS	S*		1A	L	C			MSHSW(COASTAL SALT)
VERITY'S DUDLEYA	DUDLEYA VERITYI	FPT		1B	L	C			CHPRL,CMWLD,COSCR
WALKER PASS MILK VETCH	ASTRAGALUS ERTTERAE	S		1B	K			S	PJWLD
WELLS'S MANZANITA	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS WELLSII			1B	L	C			CCFRS,CHPRL/SANDSTONE
YOSEMITE LEWISIA	LEWISIA DISEPALA			1B	N			S	LCFRS,PJWLD,UCFRS

[1] Status - Federal (from the February 28, 1996 (61 FR 7596) Notice of Review of Plant and Animal Taxa That Are Candidates for Listing as Endangered or Threatened Species): FE, endangered; FT, threatened; FPE, proposed endangered; FPT proposed threatened; FC, candidate; S, plant species which appeared as candidates in the September 30, 1993 (58 FR 51144) Notice of Review; REC, recovered. State: CE, endangered; CT, threatened; CR, rare. California Native Plant Society (CNPS): 1A, plants presumed extinct in California; 1B, plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2, plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; 3, plants about which more information is needed; 4, plants of limited distribution.

[2] Occurrence on public land: K, known; S, suspected; L, low potential; N, no potential; U, unknown.

[3] Management Areas: C, Coast; V, Valley; S, South Sierra. An "I" in the column for the Coast Management Area, indicates that the species is an island endemic.

[4] Habitat: California Native Plant Society Codes from Holland (1986):

ALPBR	Alpine boulder and rock field	COPRR	Coastal prairie	PLYAS	Playas
BGFNS	Bogs and fens	COSCR	Coastal Scrub	PJWLD	Pinyon and junipter woodlands
BUFRS	Broadleaved upland fores	GBSCR	Great Basin Scrub	RPFRS	Riparian forests
CBSCR	Coastal bluff scrub (southern)	JTWLD	Joshua tree woodland	RPWLD	Riparian woodlands
CCFRS	Closed-cone coniferous forest	LCFRS	Lower montane coniferous forest	SCFRS	Subalpine coniferous forest
CHPRL	Chaparral	MDSCR	Mojavean desert scrub	UCFRS	Upland montane coniferous forest
CHSCR	Chenopod scrub	MEDWS	Meadows and seeps		
CMWLD	Cismontane woodland	MSHSW	Marshes and swamps	VFGRS	Valley and foothill grassland
CODNS	Coastal dunes	NCFRS	North coast coniferous forest	VNPLS	Vernal pools

Neotropical Migrating Birds

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATING BIRDS FOUND WITHIN THE CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TROPICAL DEPENDENCE[1]	USE OF PUBLIC LAND Migration[2]		Nesting[2]	
Allen's hummingbird	Selasphorus sasin	1	3	COW,MCH	4	CSC,MCH,VRI
American avocet	Recurvirostra americana	4	3	FEW,LAC,SEW	4	FEW,LA
American bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	2	5	FEW,MRI,VRI	5	FEW
American pipit	Anthus spinoletta	4	3	AGS	0	ADS
American redstart	Setophaga ruticilla	2	4	COW,VRI	0	NONE
American white pelican	Pelecanus erythroryhncos	3	3	EST,LAC	0	NONE
ash-throated flycatcher	Myiarchus cinerascens	2	3	BOP,BOW,MCH, MRI,PJN,VRI	3	BOP,BOW,MCH, MRI,PJN,VOW, VRI
Baird's sandpiper	Calidris bairdii	1	4	LAC	0	NONE
bank swallow	Riparia riparia	1	5	MOST	5	
barn swallow	Hirundo rustica	1	3	MOST	4	OPEN
Bell's vireo	Vireo bellii	1	5	VRI	5	VRI
belted kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	4	4	LAC,MAR,RIV	4	EST,LAC,MAR, RIV
Bendire's thrasher	Toxostoma bendirei	2	4	DSC	5	DSC,DSW
black swift	Cypseloides niger	1	5	MOST	5	MONTANE -FOREST/OPEN
black tern	Chlidonias niger	1	5	EST,FEW,LAC	5	FEW,LAC
black-bellied plover	Pluvialis squatarola	3	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
black-chinned hummingbird	Archilochus alexandri	1	3	MCH,VRI	4	LOWER ELEV.TREES/ SHRUBS
black-chinned sparrow	Spizella atrogularis	2	4	CRC,DSC,MCH, SGB	4	CRC,DSC,MCH, SGB
black-crowned night-heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	3	4	FEW,MRI,VRI	5	EST,FEW,LAC, SEW
black-headed grosbeak	Pheucticus melanocephalus	1	3	BOP,BOW,COW, MCH,MHW,MRI, VRI,CON/EDG	3	BOP,BOW,COW, MCH,MHW,MRI, VRI,CON/EDG
black-necked stilt	Himantopus mexicanus	2	3	FEW,LAC,SEW	4	FEW,LAC
black-throated gray warbler	Dendroica nigrescens	2	3	MOST TREES	3	JUN,MCH,MHW, PLUS MANY CONIFERS
black-throated sparrow	Amphispiza bilineata	3	4	DSC,JST	4	DSC,JST
blue grosbeak	Guiraca caerula	1	3	VRI	4	VRI
blue-gray gnatcatcher	Polioptila caerulea	2	4	MOST LOW ELEV. TREES/SHRUBS	4	BOW,DRI,MCH, MHW,VRI
Bonaparte's gull	Larus philadelphia	4	4	EST,FEW,LAC, MAR,SEW	0	NONE
Brewer's blackbird	Euphagus cyanocephalus	5	3	ASC,DSC,OPEN INGS IN TREE DOMINATED	3	ASC,DSC,OPEN INGS IN TREE DOMINATED
Brewer's sparrow	Spizella breweri	2	3	AGS,ASC,SGB	4	SGB
brown-crested flycatcher	Myiarchus tyrannulus	1	5	VRI	5	VRI
brown-headed cowbird	Molothrus ater	4	3	MCH,MHW,MRI, VRI,OPENINGS HIGH TREES	3	MCH,MHW,MRI, VRI,OPENINGS HIGH TREES
burrowing owl	Athene cunicularia	3	3	AGS,ASC	3	AGS,ASC
calliope hummingbird	Stellula calliope	1	4	DRI,VRI	4	MOST
Caspian tern	Sterna caspia	2	3	EST,LAC,MAR	0	NONE
Cassin's finch	Carpodacus cassinii	4	3	MOST TREES	4	WIDE
Cassin's kingbird	Tyrannus vociferans	1	4	AGS,BOW	5	BOW,VOW,VRI
cattle egret	Bubulcus ibis	3	4	CRP,FEW,MRI, VRI	5	CRP,FEW,LAC, PAS,SEW
cedar waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	4	3	MOST TREES/SHRUBS	0	MRI,EARLY SERAL
chipping sparrow	Spizella passerina	3	3	OPENINGS IN TREE DOMINANT HABITAT	4	OPENINGS IN TREE DOMINANT HABITAT
Clark's grebe	Aechmophorus clarkii	4	3	EST,LAC,MAR	5	FEW
clay-colored sparrow	Spizella pallida	2	4	BOW,MRI,VRI	0	NONE
cliff swallow	Hirundo pyrrhonota	1	3	MOST	3	OPEN
common nighthawk	Chordeiles minor	1	4	MOST	4	OPEN
common poorwill	Phalaenoptilus nuttallii	2	3	ROCKS	3	DRY AREAS W/ROCKS
common snipe	Gallinago gallinago	3	3	FEW,LAC,PAS, SEW,WTM	0	FEW,LAC,PAS, WTM

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TROPICAL DEPENDENCE[1]	USE OF PUBLIC LAND Migration[2]		Nesting[2]	
common tern	Sterna hirundo	5	3	LAC	0	NONE
common yellowthroat	Geothylpis trichas	3	4	FEW,VRI,WTM	4	FEW,VRI,WTM
Costa's hummingbird	Calypte costae	2	4	DRI,DSC,VRI	4	CRC,CSC,DSC, DSW,MCH
double-crested cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus	3	3	EST,LAC,MAR	5	EST,FEW,LAC
dunlin	Calidris alpina	3	4	FEW,LAC,MAR, SEW	0	NONE
dusky flycatcher	Empidonax oberholseri	2	4	MRI,VRI,MOST TREES	4	MCP,MID/HIGH BRUSHLAND,EARLY SERAL
eared grebe	Podiceps nigricollis	3	3	EST,LAC,MAR	5	FEW
flammulated owl	Otus flammeolus	1	4	BOP	4	ASP,JPN,PPN
Forster's tern	Sterna forsteri	2	3	EST,FEW,LAC, MAR,SEW	4	FEW,LAC
grasshopper sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum	3	4	AGS,BOW	5	AGS,BOW
gray flycatcher	Empidonax wrightii	2	4	DRI,JUN,PJN	0	PJN EAST OF SIERRAS
gray vireo	Vireo vicinior	2	5	JUN,MCH,PJN	5	JUN,MCH,PJN
great egret	Casmerodius albus	3	4	FEW,MRI,VRI	5	CRP,FEW,LAC, PAS,SEW
greater yellowlegs	Tringa melanoleuca	3	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
green-backed heron	Butorides striatus	2	4	FEW,MRI,VRI	5	FEW
green-tailed towhee	Piplo chlorurus	2	4	MCH,MCP,SGB, EARLY SERAL OF CONIFER	4	MCH,MCP,SGB, EARLY SERAL OF CONIFER
Hammond's flycatcher	Empidonax hammondii	1	4	MOST TREES	5	RFR,SMC,WFR
hermit thrush	Catharus guttatus	3	3	MRI,URI,MOST CONIFERS	4	MHW,MRI,RFR, WFR
hermit warbler	Dendroica occidentalis	3	4	MOST TREES	4	CONIFERS
herring gull	Larus argentatus	4	4	EST,FEW,LAC, MAR,SEW	0	NONE
hooded oriole	Icterus cucullatus	2	4	VRI	5	VRI
horned lark	Eremophila alpestris	5	2	AGS	2	AGS
house wren	Troglodytes aedon	3	3	MOST TREES	3	BOW,COW,DRI, MHW,MRI,VOW, VRI
indigo bunting	Passerina cyanea	1	4	MRI,VRI	4	MRI,VRI
lark sparrow	Chondestes grammacus	4	3	AGS,ASC,BOW, MCH	3	AGS,ASC,BOW, MCH
lazuli bunting	Passerina amoena	1	3	BOW,COW,MCH, MHW,MRI,VRI, CONIF.EDGES	3	BOW,COW,MCH, MHW,MRI,VRI, CONIF.EDGES
least bittern	Ixobrychus exilis	2	5	FEW,MRI,VRI	5	FEW
least sandpiper	Calidris minutilla	4	3	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
least tern	Sterna antillarum	1	3	EST,LAC,MAR	5	EST,LAC,MAR
lesser golden plover	Pluvialis dominica	5	5	CRP,FEW,LAC, SEW	0	NONE
lesser goldfinch	Carduelis psaltria	4	3	BOW,COW,MCH, MHW,MRI,VOW, VRI,CON/EDG	3	BOW,COW,MCH, MHW,MRI,VOW, VRI,CON/EDG
lesser nighthawk	Chordeiles acutipennis	1	3	AGS,ASC,CRP	3	OPEN,DESERT, GRAVEL
lesser yellowlegs	Tringa flavipes	2	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
Lincoln's sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii	3	3	MCH,FEW,VRI, WTM	0	NONE
loggerhead shrike	Lanius ludovicianus	4	3	AGS,ASC,BOP, BOW,MCH	3	AGS,ASC,BOW, JST,JUN,PJN
long-billed curlew	Numenius americanus	4	3	AGS,ASC,CRP	0	NONE
long-billed dowitcher	Limnodromus scolopaceus	3	3	FEW,LAC,PAS, SEW,WTM	0	NONE
MacGillivray's warbler	Oporonis tolmiei	1	3	COW,MCH,MHW, MRI,VRI,ERLY /SER/CONIF	4	COW,MCH,MHW, MRI,EARLY SERAL CONIFER
marbled godwit	Limosa fedoa	4	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
marsh wren	Cistothorus palustris	4	4	FEW,WTM	4	FEW
mountain bluebird	Sialia currucoides	4	3	AGS,ASC	0	SCN
mountain plover	Charadrius montanus	5	2	AGS,ASC,CRP	0	NONE
Nashville warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla	2	4	JPN,MCH,MHW, MRI,PPN,VRI	4	JPN,MCH,MHW, PPN
northern oriole	Icterus galbula	2	3	BOW,COW,MHW, MRI,VOW,VRI	3	BOW,COW,MHW, MRI,VOW,VRI
northern rough-winged swallow	Stelgidopterx serripennis	2	3	MOST	4	OPEN
olive-sided flycatcher	Contopus borealis	1	3	MRI,VRI,MOST TREES	4	MANY CONIFERS
orange-crowned warbler	Vermivora celata	3	3	COW,MCH,MHW,	4	COW,MCH,MHW

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TROPICAL DEPENDENCE[1]	USE OF PUBLIC LAND			
			Migration[2]		Nesting[2]	
pacific-slope flycatcher	Empidonax difficilis	1	3	MOST TREES	4	COW,MCH,MHW, RFR,VRI,WFR
pectoral sandpiper	Calidris melanotos	1	4	LAC	0	NONE
phainopepla	Phainopepla nitens	2	3	BOP,BOW	3	BOW,JST,MCH
pied-billed grebe	Podilymbus podiceps	5	3	EST,LAC,MAR	5	FEW,LAC
pine siskin	Carduelis pinus	4	3	MOST TREES	4	HIGHER CONIFERS
purple martin	Progne subis	1	5	MOST	5	LARGE TREES
red knot	Calidris canutus	2	4	FEW,LAC,MAR, SEW	0	NONE
red-naped sapsucker	Sphyrapicus nuchalis	2	4	TREES	0	ASP,MRI
red-necked phalarope	Phalaropus lobatus	1	3	FEW,LAC,MAR	0	NONE
red-winged blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	5	3	AGS,ASC,FEW, MRI,VRI,WTM	4	CRP,FEW,MRI, PAS,VRI,WTM
ring-billed gull	Larus delawarensis	4	3	EST,FEW,LAC, MAR,SEW	0	NONE
royal tern	Sterna maxima	1	5	EST,MAR	0	NONE
ruby-crowned kinglet	Regulus calendula	4	3	MOST TREES	4	LPN,RFR,WFR
ruddy turnstone	Arenaria interpres	3	3	FEW,LAC,MAR, SEW	0	NONE
rufous hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus	1	3	AGS,ASC,COW, DRI,MCH,VRI	0	NONE
sage sparrow	Amphispiza belli	4	4	ASC,SGB,MCH	3	ASC,SGB,MCH
sage thrasher	Oreoscoptes montanus	3	4	DSC,SGB	5	DSC,SGB
sanderling	Calidris alba	4	3	FEW,LAC,MAR, SEW	0	NONE
sandhill crane	Grus canadensis	3	3	AGS,CRP,FEW, LAC	0	NONE
savannah sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis	4	3	AGS,ASC,WTM	5	CRP,PGS,PAS, WTM
Say's phoebe	Sayornis saya	3	3	AGS,ASC,BOP, BOW,MCH	3	OPEN,ARID
Scott's oriole	Icterus parisorum	2	4	JST,JUN,PJN	4	JST,JUN,PJN
semipalmated plover	Charadrius semipalmatus	3	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
semipalmated sandpiper	Calidris pusilla	2	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
short-billed dowitcher	Limnodromus griseus	3	3	FEW,LAC,PAS, SEW,WTM	0	NONE
short-eared owl	Asio flammeus	4	4	AGS,ASC,CRP	5	AGS,ASC,FEW, WTM
snowy egret	Egretta thula	3	4	FEW,MRI,VRI	5	FEW,LAC,SEW
snowy plover	Charadrius alexandrinus	3	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	4	FEW,LAC
solitary sandpiper	Tringa solitaria	1	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
solitary vireo	Vireo solitarius	2	4	JPN,JUN,MCH, MHW,MRI,PJN, SMC,VRI,WFR	4	JPN,JUN,MCH, MHW,MRI,PJN, SMC,VRI,WFR
spotted sandpiper	Actitis macularia	3	3	LAC,RIV	4	LAC,RIV
stilt sandpiper	Calidris himantopus	2	4	FEW,LAC,PAS, SEW,WTM	0	NONE
summer tanager	Piranga rubra	1	4	VRI	4	VRI
Swainson's thrush	Catharus ustulatus	1	3	MRI,VRI	4	MHW,MRI,RFR, WFR
Thayer's gull	Larus thayeri	5	5	EST,FEW,LAC, MAR,SEW	0	NONE
Townsend's solitaire	Myadestes townsendi	5	3	MOST CONIFERS	4	JPN,LPN,RFR, SCN,SMC,WFR
Townsend's warbler	Dendroica townsendi	3	3	MOST TREES	4	CONIFERS
tree swallow	Tachycineta bicolor	3	3	MOST	4	MANY TREE DOM
Vaux's swift	Chaetura vauxi	1	4	MOST	4	FORESTS, FORESTS/OPEN
vermilion flycatcher	Pyrocephalus rubinus	2	5	LAC,VRI	5	DRI,VRI
vesper sparrow	Pooecetes gramineus	3	4	AGS,BOW,VRI	0	NONE
violet-green swallow	Tachycineta thalassina	2	3	MOST	4	MANY TREES DOMINANT
warbling vireo	Vireo gilvus	1	3	MRI,VRI	3	MRI,VRI
western bluebird	Sialia mexicana	4	3	AGS,BOP,BOW, MRI,VRI	3	OPEN TREES
western grebe	Aechmophorus occidentalis	4	3	EST,LAC,MAR	5	FEW
western kingbird	Tyrannus verticalis	1	3	AGS,ASC,BOW, MCH	3	BOW,DRI,VOW, VRI
western sandpiper	Calidris mauri	4	3	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
western tanager	Piranga ludoviciana	2	3	BOP,COW,PJN, MHW,VRI,OPEN CONIFER	3	BOP,COW,PJN, MHW,OPEN CONIFER

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	TROPICAL DEPENDENCE[1]	USE OF PUBLIC LAND Migration[2]		Nesting[2]	
western wood-pewee	Contopus sordidulus	1	3	BOW,MCH,VRI	3	MANY TREES & CONIFERS
whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	3	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
white-crowned sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys	4	3	BOP,BOW,COW, MCH,MRI,VRI	0	NONE
white-faced ibis	Plegadis chihi	2	4	FEW,MRI,VRI	5	FEW,LAC
white-throated swift	Aeronautes saxatalis	2	3	MOST	4	FOREST/OPEN
willet	Catoptrophorus semipalmatus	4	4	FEW,LAC,SEW	0	NONE
Williamson's sapsucker	Sphyrapicus thyroideus	4	4	TREES	5	MOST MID TO HIGH CANOPY
willow flycatcher	Empidonax traillii	1	4	MOST TREES BELOW CONIFERS	4	MRI,VRI
Wilson's phalarope	Phalaropus tricolor	1	3	FEW,LAC	5	FEW,LAC
Wilson's warbler	Wilsonia pusilla	1	3	COW,MRI,WTM, VRI	4	COW,MRI,WTM
yellow warbler	Dendroica petechia	2	4	MRI,VRI	4	MRI,VRI
yellow-billed cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	1	5	VRI	5	VRI
yellow-breasted chat	Icteria virens	1	4	VRI	4	VRI
yellow-headed blackbird	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	2	3	FEW	4	FEW
yellow-rumped warbler	Dendroica coronata	3	3	MOST TREES	4	CONIFERS

[1] Tropical Dependence Code (percent of winter range south of the United States): 1, 100%; 2, 75-99%; 3, 50-74%; 4, 25-49%; 5, 5-24%.

[2] Use of Public Land Code (frequency of occurrence on public land): 1, only on public land; 2, mostly; 3, commonly; 4, uncommonly; 5, rarely. Habitat codes are defined in the following section.

Habitat Codes

HABITAT CODES USED IN THE TEXT FOR NEOTROPICAL MIGRATING BIRDS

Wildlife Habitat Relationships Codes[1]		California Native Plant Society Codes[2]
ADS	Alpine dwarf-shrub	ALPBR
AGS	Annual grassland	VFGRS
ASC	Alkali desert scrub	CHSCR
ASP	Aspen	BUFRS
BOP	Blue oak-digger pine	
BOW	Blue oak woodland	
COW	Coastal oak woodland	BUFRS
CPC	Closed-cone pine-cypress	CCFRS
CRC	Chamise-redshank chaparral	
CRP	Cropland	
CSC	Coastal scrub	CBSCR
DFR	Douglas-fir	NCFRS
DRI	Desert riparian	
DSC	Desert scrub	MDSCR
DSS	Desert succulent shrub	
DSW	Desert wash	
EST	Estuarine	
EUC	Eucalyptus	
FEW	Fresh emergent wetland	MSHSW
JPN	Jeffrey pine	
JST	Joshua tree	JTWLD
JUN	Juniper	PJWLD
LAC	Lacustrine	VNPLS
LPN	Lodgepole pine	UCFRS
MAR	Marine	
MCH	Mixed chaparral	CHPRL
MCP	Montane chaparral	
MHC	Montane hardwood-conifer	BUFRS
MHW	Montane hardwood	BUFRS
MRI	Montane riparian	
PAS	Pasture	
PGS	Perennial grassland	
PJN	Pinyon juniper	PJWLD
PPN	Ponderosa Pine	
RDW	Redwood	NCFRS
RFR	Red fir	
RIV	Riverine	
SCN	Subalpine conifer	SCFRS
SEW	Saline emergent wetland	
SGB	Sagebrush	GBSCR
SMC	Sierran mixed conifer	
URB	Urban	
VOW	Valley oak woodland	
VRI	Valley Foothill Riparian	RPFRS,RPWLD
WFR	White fir	UCFRS
WTM	Wet meadow	BGFNS,MEDWS,VNPLS

[1] Mayer and Laudenslayer Jr. (eds), 1988
[2] Holland, 1986

Exotic Pest Plant Species

EXOTIC PEST PLANT SPECIES WITHIN THE CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA[1]

SCIENTEIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CDFA Rating[2]	CalEPPC Rating[3]
Acacia paradoxa (=A. armata)	kangaroothorn	B	-
Acaena anserinifolia (=A. novae-zelandiae)	biddy-biddy	A	-
Achnatherum brachychaetum (=Stipa brachychaetum)	punagrass	A	
Acroptilon repens	Russian knapweed	B	-
Aegilops cylindrica	jointed goatgrass	B	-
Ailanthus altissima	tree of heaven	-	B
Alhagi maurorum	camelthorn	A	-
Alternanthera philoxeroides	alligatorweed	A	-
Araujia sericofera	bladder flower	B	-
Bromus tectorum	cheat grass	-	A-1
Cardaria chalepensis	lens-podded hoarycress	B	B
C. draba	heart-podded hoarycress	B	A-2
C. pubescens	globe-podded hoarycress	B	-
Carthamus baeticus	smooth distaff thistle	B	-
C. lanatus	wooly distaff thistle	B	-
Centaurea calcitrapa	purple starthistle	B	B
C. iberica	Iberian starthistle	A	-
C. melitensis	tocolote	-	-
C. solstitialis	yellow starthistle	C	A-1
Chondrilla juncea	skeletonweed	A	-
Chorispora tenella	purple mustard	B	-
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	B	B
C. ochrocentrum	yellowspine thistle	A	-
C. undulatum	wavyleaf thistle	A	-
C. vulgare	bull thistle	-	B
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed	C	-
Cucumis myriocarpus	paddy melon	B	-
Cynara cardunculus	artichoke thistle	B	A-1
Cyperus esculentus	yellow nutsedge	B	-
C. rotundus	purple nutsedge	B	-
Elytrigia repens	quackgrass	B	-
Euphorbia oblongata	oblong spurge	B	-
Gaura coccinea	scarlet gaura	B	-

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CDFA Rating[2]	CalEPPC Rating[3]
G. drummondii (=G. odorata)	scented gaura	B	-
G. sinuata	wavyleaf gaura	B	-
Gypsophila paniculata	baby's breath	B	-
Halogeton glomeratus	halogeton	A	-
Helianthus ciliaris	blueweed	A	-
Imperata brevifloia	satintail	B	-
Lepidium latifolium	perennial peppergrass	B	-
Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica	Dalmatian toadflax	A	-
Malvella leprosa	alkali-mallow	C	-
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum	slender-leaved iceplant	-	-
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	-	B
Nothoscordum inodorum	false garlic	B	-
Nymphaea mexicana	banana waterleaf	B	-
Onopordum acanthium	Scotch thistle	A	-
Physalis viscosa	grape groundcherry	B	-
Polygonum sachalinense	giant knotweed	B	-
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	C	B
S. vermiculata	wormleaf salsola	A	-
Solanum carolinense	Carolina horsenettle	B	-
S. dimidiatum	Torrey's nightshade	A	-
S. elaeagnifolium	white horsenettle	B	-
S. lanceolatum	lanceleaved nightshade	B	-
S. marginatum	white margined nightshade	B	-
Sphaerophysa salsula	Austrian peaweed	A	-
Tagetes minuta	wild marigold	A	-
Tamarix ramosissima (possibly = T. chinensis)	tamarisk	-	A-1 (T. chinensis)
Tribulus terrestris	puncturevine	-	C

[1]Plants that occur within the boundaries of the Caliente Resource Area, but whose presence on public lands is not known. Sources: Barbe, D.G. 1990. Noxious Weeds of California-Distribution Maps. California Department of Food and Agriculture; and BLM field surveys throughout the Caliente Resource Area.

[2]California Department of Food and Agriculture Pest Ratings of noxious weed species and noxious weed seed:
A = Eradication, containment, rejection, or other holding action at the state-county level. Quarantine interceptions to be rejected or treated at any point in the state.
B = Eradication, containment, control or other holding action at the discretion of the commissioner.
C = State endorsed holding action and eradication only when found in a nursery; action to retard spread outside of nurseries at the discretion of the commissioner; reject only when found in a cropseed for planting or at the discretion of the commissioner.
O = Temporary "A" action at the state-county level pending determination of a permanent rating.

[3]California Exotic Pest Plant Council rating:
A-1 = Widespread and Aggressive Weeds that Displace Natives in More than One Jepson Region
A-2 = Regional Aggressive Weeds that Displace Natives in One Jepson Region
B = Wildland Weeds of Secondary Importance
C = Wildland Weeds Watch List

Known Locations of Proposed Plant Species

For application of the Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Federally Proposed and Listed Species (LSU - Protected Species)

Mimulus shevockii:

T. 25 S., R. 33 E.,
Sec. 35 SE¼SE¼
Sec. 36 S½SW¼

T. 26 S., R. 33 E.,
Sec. 1 NW¼
Sec. 2 NE¼, N½NW¼

Clarkia springvillensis:

T. 20 S., R. 30 E.,
Sec. 19 S½E½

Navarretia setiloba:

T. 27 S., R. 32 E.,
Sec. 13 NW¼
Sec. 26 NE¼, E½SE¼

T. 27 S., R. 29 E.,
Sec. 2 S½SE¼

Critical Habitat for California Condor

For application of the Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Designated Critical Habitat and Proposed Critical Habitat (LSU - Protected Habitat)

On September 24, 1976, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published a final rule in the Federal Register (Vol. 41, No. 187, September 24, 1976) designating nine critical habitat areas for the California Condor. Bureau administered surface or subsurface lies within five of these areas: Hi Mountain-Beartrap, Blue Ridge, Tejon Ranch, Kern County Rangelands and Tulare County Rangelands.

Hi-Mountain-Beartrap Condor Areas - Coast Management Area
T. 31S, R. 15E, sections 7, 18
approximately 520 acres federal surface and subsurface.

Tejon Ranch - Valley Management Area
T. 10N, R. 19W, sections 31, 32
approximately 40 acres federal surface and subsurface, and 240 acres federal subsurface only.

Tejon Ranch - Sierra Management Area
T. 11N, R. 17W, sections 2, 28, 34, 36
T. 10N, R. 16W, sections 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
T. 10N, R. 17W, sections 2, 4, 10, 12, 14, 24, 26, 34
T. 10N, R. 18W, sections 2, 12
T. 9N, R. 18W, sections 12, 13, 22
approximately 80 acres of federal surface and subsurface, and 11,566 acres of federal subsurface only.

Blue Ridge Condor Area - Sierra Management Area
T. 19S, R. 29E, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30
approximately 3,194 acres federal surface and subsurface, and 2,100 acres federal subsurface only.

Kern County Rangelands - Sierra Management Area
T. 25S, R. 29E, sections 5, 11, 12, 18
T. 25S, R. 30E, sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 34
T. 26S, R. 29E, sections 2, 6, 10, 18, 32
T. 26S, R. 30E, sections 2, 12, 22, 24, 26, 33
approximately 120 acres of federal surface and subsurface, and 4,760 acres of federal subsurface only.

Tulare County Rangelands - Sierra Management Area
T. 19S, R. 28E, sections 10 and 14
T. 20S, R. 28E, section 30
approximately 80 acres of federal surface and subsurface, and 120 acres of federal subsurface only.

Proposed Critical Habitat for Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

For application of the Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Designated Critical Habitat and Proposed Critical Habitat (LSU - Protected Habitat)

On July 23, 1993, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published a proposed rule in the Federal Register (Vol. 58, No. 140, July 23, 1996) proposing the establishment of critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher. Bureau administered surface and subsurface lies within the area proposed for Kern County, California:

> *Kern County*: South Fork of the Kern River from the confluence of Canebrake Creek (T25S, R36E, Section 30) downstream to Isabella Lake Dam (T26S, R33E, Section 19), including Isabella Lake. The boundaries include areas with surface water (main river channel and all associated side channels, backwaters, pools, and marshes) throughout the May-September breeding season, and areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation. The boundaries also include areas within 100 meters (328 feet) of the edge of surface water described above. This includes areas with thickets of riparian shrubs and trees, and areas where such riparian vegetation does not currently exist but may become established with natural regeneration or habitat rehabilitation.

T. 25S, R. 36E, section 30, SW¼NW¼ and SE¼NW¼
approximately 10 acres of federal surface and subsurface, and approximately 10 acres of subsurface only lying north of State Route 178 and adjacent to Canebrake Creek.

T. 25S, R. 35E, section 34, S½SE¼
approximately 80 acres of federal surface and subsurface.

T. 25S, R. 35E, section 35, SW¼SW¼, SE¼NE¼SW¼, E½SW¼NE¼
approximately 70 acres of federal surface and subsurface adjacent to the South Fork of the Kern River.

T. 26S, R. 35E, section 4, SE¼SE¼NE¼ and SW¼NE¼
approximately 25 acres of federal surface and subsurface adjacent to the South Fork of the Kern River.

Federal Candidate, California Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species Parcel and Geographic Area Lists

For application of the Limited Surface Use Stipulation - Federal Candidate, State Listed and Bureau Sensitive Species (LSU - Sensitive Species)

Geographic Areas

Carrizo Plain Natural Area ACEC Mountain plover
Keyesville SMA Heterotheca villosa var. shevockii
Lokern ACEC Madia radiata, Stylocline citroleum, Atriplex vallicola, San Joaquin antelope squirrel

Parcel Lists

T. 3 N., R. 22 W., Sec. 7, 8, 17, 18 Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri

T. 8 N., R. 24 W., Sec. 6-8, 17 Layia heterotricha

T. 9 N., R. 24 W., Sec. 19, 20, 29-31, 33 Layia heterotricha

T. 10 N., R. 25 W. Madia radiata

T. 11 N., R. 16 W., Sec. 30 Mimulus pictus

T. 12 N., R. 14 W., Sec. 34 Eriogonum kennedyi var. pinicola

T. 16 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 4, 6, 8 Eriogonum nudum var. murinum

T. 17 S., R. 28 E., Sec. 1 Eriogonum nudum var. murinum, Mimulus morrisii
T. 17 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 1, 2, 24-27, 34-36 Ribes tularense, Calochortus westonii

T. 23 S., R. 17 E. Madia radiata

T. 25 S., R. 10 E. Layia heterotricha
T. 25 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 12, 14, 27 Layia heterotricha, Layia munzii, Madia radiata
T. 25 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 6-8, 14, 18, 22-28, 30, 31, 33, 35 Layia heterotricha
T. 25 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 13 Lepidium jaredii ssp. jaredii
T. 25 S., R. 21 E., Sec. 8 Atriplex vallicola
T. 25 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 25, 35, 36 Cupressus arizonica ssp. nevadensis
T. 25 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 23, 26 Calochortus striatus
T. 25 S., R. 34 E. Stylocline masonii

T. 26 S., R. 8 E., Sec. 14 Galium hardhamiae
T. 26 S., R. 9 E., Sec. 18 Galium hardhamiae
T. 26 S., R. 20 E. Layia munzii
T. 26 S., R. 21 E. Layia munzii

T. 27 S., R. 29 E. Mimulus pictus

T. 27 S., R. 30 E. Mimulus pictus
T. 27 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 28 Cupressus arizonica ssp. nevadensis
Sec. 12 Calochortus striatus
Sec. 13 Streptanthus cordatus var. piutensis

T. 28 S. R. 13 E., Sec. 35 Chorizanthe rectispina
T. 28 S., R. 15 E. Madia radiata
T. 28 S., R. 18 E. Layia munzii, Madia radiata
T. 28 S., R. 19 E., Sec. 20 Layia heterotricha
T. 28 S., R. 29 E. Mimulus pictus
T. 28 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 4 Cupressus arizonica ssp. nevadensis

T. 29 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 22,23 Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense, Calochortus obispoensis
Sec. 31,32 Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. anomala
T. 29 S., R. 13 E. Chorizanthe rectispina
T. 29 S., R. 14 E., Sec. 18 Chorizanthe rectispina
T. 29 S., R. 15 E. Lupinus ludovicianus
T. 29 S., R. 19 E. Eschscholzia rhombipetala
T. 29 S., R. 20 E., Sec. 6 Layia heterotricha
T. 29 S., R. 28 E. Stylocline citroleum
T. 29 S., R. 29 E. Stylocline citroleum, Mimulus pictus

T. 30 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 31 Chorizanthe breweri, Calochortus obispoensis
T. 30 S., R. 14 E. Arctostaphylos pilosula
Sec. 21 Carex obispoensis
T. 30 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 13 Arctostaphylos pilosula
T. 30 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 1-3, 6-8, 10-14, 21 Layia heterotricha
T. 30 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 7, 17-21, 28-33 Layia heterotricha
T. 30 S., R. 22 E., Sec. 6, 18, 22, 26, 29-32, 34 Stylocline citroleum
T. 30 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 2, 4 Clarkia temblorіensis ssp. calientensis
T. 30 S., R. 32 E., Sec. 24 N½N½ Tehachapi slender salamander
T. 30 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 19 SW¼SE¼ Tehachapi slender salamander
T. 30 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 26 Cupressus arizonica ssp. nevadensis

T. 31 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 8 Arctostaphylos morroensis, Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense, Eriodictyon altissimum, Layia jonesii
T. 31 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 30 Lupinus ludovicianus
T. 31 S., R. 24 E. Atriplex cordulata
T. 31 S., R. 25 E. Atriplex cordulata

T. 32 S., R. 15 E. Lupinus ludovicianus
T. 32 S., R. 22 E., Sec. 8 Layia heterotricha
T. 32 S., R. 24 E. Atriplex cordulata
T. 32 S., R. 26 E. Layia leucopappa (Sec. 8, 22 have NSU for Alkali Sink ACEC)
T. 32 S., R. 27 E., Sec. 20, 28, 30, 34 Layia leucopappa
Sec. 26 Cordylanthus mollis ssp. hispidus
T. 32 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 30 Layia leucopappa

Chapter 10 - Air Quality Management Guidelines

Introduction

Air Quality within the Caliente Resource area is regulated by Air Quality Control Districts (APCD). Required permits relating to Air Quality matters are issued by the appropriate local APCD. Local APCDs have the lead in air quality matters and BLM will not be duplicating permitting/authorization requirements. For third party actions on public lands, such as Oil and Gas Development, BLM will be directing applicants to seek permit/authorization from the appropriate APCD. The Caliente Resource Area includes portions of the San Jaoquin Valley Unified APCD, and San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura County APCDs.

Much of the public land within the Caliente Resource Area exceeds national and state air criteria for most pollutants; it is necessary for the BLM to work with the air quality regulating agencies to reduce emissions coming from public lands and work toward bringing emissions within national and state standards.

BLM has conducted a review of it's activities and made estimates of current and projected emissions coming from projected activities on public land as discussed below under "Emission Summary".

Emissions Summary

Agency Direct and Indirect Sources

The following information is an estimate and a projected forecast of emissions relative to the 1990 base year. Forecasts for the first planning year and beyond are relative to anticipated and planned activity and historical programmatic operations. In general, activity is either static or in decline, the few exceptions are in conjunction with recreational uses of the public lands. The life of the plan is 10 to 15 years. Calculated PM_{10} emissions from direct and indirect activities are below de minimis.

Prescribed Fire: The dramatic decline in the prescribed fire program is the result of budget limitations and dissolution of an MOU with California Department of Forestry (CDF) during the period of 1980 through the early 1990s. This MOU provided for cooperative prescribed fire activity essential to the program since our scattered lands are intermingled with both private and other public lands managed by federal, state and county agencies.

Wildfire: The number and acres of wildfire during the base year of 1990 was exceptionally low. Predictions are based on average and expected wildfires, thus the large projected increases in emissions for this category.

Oil and Gas: Emissions have declined because of implemented control measures and a general slow down of operations. A resurgence of operations is not expected.

Livestock Grazing: This activity is static and occurs on those lands that are available and allotted for livestock grazing. The numbers presented also include disturbance from potential trespass grazing on unallotted parcels. On the basis of range monitoring, areas disturbed which result in PM_{10} evolution by wind are estimated to be 2% of grazable lands. These disturbed lands include, trails and areas around salt licks, watering troughs, and corrals.

Land Use Authorizations: This activity includes any and all permitted use of public lands for power and pipe lines, communication sites (microwave relay stations, radio transmitters, etc.), road right of ways. The projections are based on growth and past activity.

Government Construction: No construction activity is planned.

Employee Transportation: The numbers presented are based on a recent survey conducted in conjunction with rule 9001. One van pool is presently in operation; numbers of employees is not expected to change and will probably decline.

Road grading: No changes expected, however, budgeting may actually hinder yearly targeted miles needing grading.

Off Road and On Road Recreational Activities (passengers cars , trucks, motorcycles, atv and 4 wheel drives) On the basis of cursory surveys and the projected growth and interest in these recreation activities, figures show definite increases in emissions (entrained and exhaust PM_{10}) over the life of the plan. Improved surveys which commenced with the 1994 planning year will give us a better idea of actual uses of public lands.

Wind Erosion: Road and trail closures will reduce the number of unprotected open surfaces susceptible to wind erosion. Many of these closures are due to the recently passed wilderness designation of thousands of acres of public lands in the Sierra Nevada.

Fleet Mobile Sources: During the last two years and in particular this year the number of actual vehicles and employees using them has declined. Operations will probably decline this year and next year and remain static in conjunction with tight federal spending and budget balancing efforts by congress.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
(Valley MA & Sierra MA combined, both are in the SJVUAPCD)

AREA SOURCES	UNITS	PM_{10} model or formula	PM_{10} evolution rate	PM_{10} 1990 tons/yr	% change/year*	PM_{10} 1996 tons/yr	1996 ROG tons/yr	1996 ROG tons/yr	1990 NOx tons/yr	1996 NOx tons/yr
PRESCRIBED FIRE> 3000'	1990- 1,787 ac 1996- 736 ac	AP-42 5th revision	96 lbs/ac	86	-41% in 95 thereafter 0%	35				
PRESCRIBED EIRE	1990- 647 ac 1996- 264 ac	AP-42 5th revision	389 lbs/ac	126		51.0				
O&G new wells	1990 - 273 1996 - 161	Dennison et al	48	6.6	-41%there after 0%	3.9	3.3	3.9	83.3	2.3
O&G existing wells	1990- 5,214 1996 5,058	Dennison et al	210	547.5	-3% there after 0%	531.0	4,940.0	4,792.0	339.0	329.0
LIVESTOCK GRAZING >3000' -Disturbed acres	1,939 acres	Wind Erosion equation	10 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10} fraction)	9,695	0%	9,695				
LIVESTOCK GRAZING - Disturbed acres	2,212 ac	Wind Erosion equation	37 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10} fraction)	40,922	0%	40,922				
LAND USE AUTH -pipe&power lines, comm. sites etc.>3000'	1990- 34.6 ac 1996- 9.7 ac	Wind Erosion equation	10 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10} fraction)	173	-72% in 95 thereafter 0%	48.5				
LAND USE AUTH -pipe&power lines, comm. sites etc.	1990- 31.2 ac 1996- 51.5 ac	Wind Erosion equation	30 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10} fraction)	468	165% there-after 0%	772.5				
LANDFILLS- >3000' Kern Vly. - 36 ac Kennedy Meadows - 10 ac	45 ton/day muni. waste	SJVAUPCD-B. SMITH		0	-88% in 95 thereafter 2.75%		0.3	negligible		
GOVT. CONST. -> 3000' PCT TRAIL	8.4 ac	EPA A9-92	21.8 lbs/hr	0.6	-100%in 95 thereafter 0%		0			

* % change/year commencing with the first planning year 1996.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
(Valley MA & Sierra MA combined, both are in the SJVUAPCD)

AREA SOURCES	UNITS	PM_{10} model or formula	PM_{10} evolution rate	PM_{10} 1990 tons/yr	% change/year*	PM_{10} 1996 tons/yr	1990 ROG tons/yr	1996 ROG tons/yr	1990 NOx tons/yr	1996 NOx tons/yr
EMPLOYEE TRANS - 130 employees 1990 - 103 " 1996	mean one way trip - 12.09 mi	.24 gms./mi		0.2	-21 there after 0%	02	03	02	03	03
Road grading> 3000	327 ac	AP-425th revision	7.7 lbs/day	0.5	0%	02	na	na		
	36 ac	AP-42 5th revision	2.6 lbs/day	negligible	0%	13	ns	ns	na	na
OFFROAD 4WD exhaust - PM_{10}>3000'	26,0813mi	Booz-Allen & Hamilton,CARB	8.2 lbs/ 1,000 gallons	negligible	2%	negligible				
OFFROAD 4WD exhaust - PM_{10}	18,000,000 mi	Booz-Allen & Hamilton,CARB	8.2 lbs/ 1,000 gallons	0.1	4%	0.2				
OFFROAD motorcycles ATV exhaust PM_{10}>3000'	500 mi	Booz-Allen & Hamilton,CARB	1.14 lbs/ 1,000 gallons	negligible	2%	negligible				
OFFROAD motorcycles ATV exhaust PM_{10}	1,965,160 mi	Booz-Allen & Hamilton,CARB	1.14 lbs/ 1,000 gallons	negligible	2%	negligible				
ON ROAD(90%light/med 10% hvy) exhaust PM_{10}>3000'	265,900 mi	DTIM-(SCAG) Burden-(CARB)	.24 gms./mi	32	2%	33				
ON ROAD(90%light/med 10% hvy) exhaust PM_{10}	452,000 mi	DTIM-(SCAG) Burden-(CARB)	.24 gms./mi	negligible	4%	negligible				
ENTRAIN PM_{10}>3000' OFF ROAD 4WD	260,813 mi	AP-42 5th revision	0.44 lbs/mi	57	2%	59				
ENTRAIN PM_{10}-OFF ROAD 4WD	18,000,000 mi		.67 lbs/mi	603	4%	627.0				

* % change/year commencing with the first planning year 1996.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY (Valley MA & Sierra MA combined, both are in the SJVUAPCD)										
AREA SOURCES	**UNITS**	**PM_{10} model or formula**	**PM_{10} evolution rate**	**PM_{10} 1990 tons/yr**	**% change/yea ***	**PM_{10} 1996 tons/yr**	**1990 ROG tons/yr**	**1996 ROG tons/yr**	**1990 NOx tons/yr**	**1996 NOx tons/yr**
ENTRAINED PN_{10}>3000' OFF ROAD MC/ATV	500MI	AP-42 5TH revision		negligible	2%	negligible				
ENTRAINED PM_{10}- OFE	1,965,160 mi		.08 lbs/mi	79	2%	80.2				
ENTRAINED PM_{10} ON ROAD>3000' (90% light/med,10% hvy)	265,900 mi	AP-42 5th revision	2.82 lbs/mi	375	2%	383				
ENTRAINED PM_{10} ON ROAD<3000' (90% light/med,10% hvy)	452,000 mi	CEQ -air qual. HB.SCAQMD	3.46 lbs/mi	782	4%	813.2				
WIND EROSION>3000' UNPAVED ROADS	1,690 ac	Wind Erosion equation	10 ton/ac/yr ($0.5PM_{10}$ fraction)	8450	-20% in 95 thereafter 0	6,760				
WIND EROSION<3000' UNPAVED ROADS	17 ac	Wind Erosion equation	30 ton/ac/yr ($0.5PM_{10}$ fraction)	255	0%	255				
WIND EROSION TRAILS>3000'	45 ac	Wind Erosion equation	6.8 ton/ac/yr ($0.5PM_{10}$fraction)	153	9% in 95 theraiter 0	166.8				
WIND EROSION TRAILS	33 ac	Wind Erosion equation	17.5 ton/ac/yr ($0.5PM_{10}$ fraction)	288.9	-10%	259.9				
MOBILE SOURCES ->3000' FLEET (gen.pur)	negligible			negligible						
->3000' FLEET (gen.pur)	442,920 mi		refer to worksheet	<1	-20%	<1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
GRAND TOTALS				63,100.4		61,509.6	1,943.9	4,796.2	423	331.8

* % change/year commencing with the first planning year 1996.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY (Valley MA & Sierra MA combined, both are in the SJVUAPCD)										
AREA SOURCES	**UNITS**	**PM_{10} model or formula**	**PM_{10} evolution rate**	**PM_{10} 1990 tons/yr**	**% change/yea ***	**PM_{10} 1996 tons/yr**	**1990 ROG tons/yr**	**1996 ROG tons/yr**	**1990 NOx tons/yr**	**1996 NOx tons/yr**
HAZARD RESPONSE -NON-PREDICTABLE EMISSIONS>3000'										
FLEET (EMERG. VEHICLES - FIRE)	90 - 17,000 mi 96 - 21,000 mi		refer to worksheet			4.5	negligible	6.1		3.4
WILD FIRES	1990 - 1139 ac 1996 - 53.4 ac		refer to worksheet	3850	6700% in 95 thereafter 0	72.9				
Presupression	90 - 46,500 mi 96 - 46,500 mi									
Helicopter	90 - 50 hrs. 96 - 9,000 mi									
HAZARD RESPONSE - NON-PREDICTABLE EMISSIONS<3000'										
FLEET (EMERG. VEHICLES - FIRE)	1990- 3,000 mi 1996- 9,000 mi	CEQA Air Qual. HB SCAQMD	refer to worksheet	<1		34,572.0				
WILD FIRES	1990- 228 ac 1996 -6425 ac		refer to worksheet	6.4	6700% thereafter 0%	429.0				
Presupression	1990 -149,300 mi 1996-150,000 mi									
Helicopter	1990- 50 hrs 1996 -50 hrs									

* % change/year commencing with the first planning year 1996.

COSTAL AIR BASINS (SLO, SB AND Vent. Counties)										
AREA SOURCES	**UNITS**	**PM_{10} model or formula**	**PM_{10} evolution rate**	**PM_{10} 1990 tons/yr**	**% change/ year ***	**PM_{10} 1996 tons/yr**	**1990 ROG tons/yr**	**1996 ROG tons/yr**	**1990 NOx tons/yr**	**1996 NOx tons/yr**
PRESCRIBED FIRE	1990 -150 ac 1996 - 1500 ac	USDA Forest Service HB	67 lbs/ac	5	100%	50				
O&G new wells	7	Dennison et al	48	neg	0%	0.2	neg	neg	2.1	2.1
O&G existing wells	486	Dennison et al	210	neg	0%	51.0	5.8	5.8	148	148
LIVESTOCK GRAZING disturbed acs (coast rng)	70 ac	Wind Erosion equation	0.5 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10} fraction)	17.5	0%	17.5				
LIVESTOCK GRAZING disturbed acs (CPNA)	1,316 ac	Wind Erosion equation	0.5 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10} fraction)	329	0%	329				
LAND USE AUTH pipe & power lines, comm sites etc	1990 -0 ac 1996 -15.2 ac	Wind Erosion equation	0.5 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10} fraction)	0	1520% there after 0%	3.8				
GOVT CONSTRUCTION	0		0	0	0%	0				
ROAD GRADING	1990 -8.7 ac 1996 -349 ac	AP-42 5th revision	0.62 lbs/day	neg	126%	0.4	na	na	na	na
OFF ROAD 4WD - exhaust PM_{10}	19,780 mi	Booz-Allen & Hamilton, CARB	8.2 lbs/ 1000 gal	<1	4%	<1				
OFF ROAD motorcycles ATV exhaust PM_{10}	14760 mi	Booz-Allen & Hamilton, CARB	1.14 lbs/ 1,000 gal	<1	4%	<1				

* % change/year commencing with the first planning year 1996.

COSTAL AIR BASINS (SLO, SB AND Vent. Counties)										
AREA SOURCES	**UNITS**	**PM_{10} model or formula**	**PM_{10} evolution rate**	**PM_{10} 1990 tons/yr**	**% change/ year ***	**PM_{10} 1996 tons/yr**	**1990 ROG tons/yr**	**1996 ROG tons/yr**	**1990 NOx tons/yr**	**1996 NOx tons/yr**
ON ROAD (90%light/med 10% heavy) exhst PM_{10}	4,989,000 mi		.24 gms/mi	1.3	4%	1.4				
ENTRAINED PM_{10} -OFF ROAD MC/ATV	14,760 mi	EPA-AO42	.02 lbs/mi	1.5	4%	1.6				
ENTRAINED PM_{10} ON ROAD (90% light/med, 10%heavy)	4,989,000 mi	EPA-AO42	4.06 lbs/mi	10,128	4%	10,533				
WIND EROSION unpaved raods	1,455 ac	Wind Erosion equation	0.5 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10}	363.8	0%	363.8				
WIND EROSION trails	6.6 ac	Wind Erosion equation	0.5 ton/ac/yr (0.5 PM_{10}	1.7	0%	1.7				
MOBILE SOURCES				neg		neg	neg	neg		
				10,861.8	11,368.0	5.8	5.8	150.1	150.1	
Haz Resp. Non-Predict Emission										
Fleet (emerg. veh. fire)	1990 0 ac 1996 -3,000 ac		refer to worksheet	0		63				
Presuppression	1990 -0 mi 1996 -6,000 mi	CEQA air qual HB, SCAQMD	refer to worksheet	<1	0%	<1				
Helicopter	1990 -12,600 mi 1996 -12,600 mi									

* % change/year commencing with the first planning year 1996.

Chapter 11 - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Introduction

The designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) is authorized in Section 202 (c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA, P.L. 94-579). ACECs include public lands where special management attention and direction is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, and scenic values, fish, or wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect human life and safety from natural hazards. ACEC designation indicates BLM recognizes the significant values of the area and intends to implement management to protect and enhance the resource values.

For further information on the relevance criteria for ACEC determinations refer to Appendix A-1 of the draft RMP/EIS, pages 443-444.

Designation and management prescriptions apply only to public lands and minerals activities on Federally reserved mineral estate. Private lands within or adjacent to ACEC boundaries are not affected by these designations or management prescriptions. Existing permittees and other authorized land uses are recognized as valid and grandfathered rights to the extent applicable under the land use authorization.

In addition to the identification of areas to be designated as ACECs, the RMP outlines management objectives and prescriptions for each ACEC. The management objectives and prescriptions provide guidance for the Bureau to implement a resource management regime for the special resources of the area, in responding to public uses of the areas and in responding to applicants for land use authorizations. All ACEC's are considered land use authorization avoidance areas as they are known to contain resource values that will pose special constraints for and possibly denial of applications for land uses that can not be designed to be compatible with the management objectives and prescriptions for the ACEC.

Should additional management direction beyond that included in this RMP become necessary to meet management objectives, deal with public uses or respond to applications for land use authorizations, an activity plan may be prepared for the ACEC. The general objectives outlined in this appendix would guide the development of those activity plans. All parties of interest, including private landowners, permittees, other state and federal agencies and local governments, will be encouraged to become involved in the activity level planning processes.

A variety of supporting management activities may be taken to implement the management prescriptions. These generally include: posting boundaries, installing information signs, inventory and monitoring, acquisition of access, where appropriate, acquisition of additional lands from willing parties as necessary to meet management objectives, and resolution of unauthorized uses. Support actions unique to an ACEC are listed as part of the ACEC description.

Summary

Fifteen ACECs are identified in the RMP containing approximately 238,800 acres. Of the 15 five are existing ACECs identified in land use plans being carried forward by the RMP. The locations of the ACECs are shown on the Resource Area map included in the map packet and on individual maps found at the end of Chapter 11. The chart at the end of the chapter summarizes the information contained in the individual ACEC narratives that follow.

Coast Management Area

California Rocks and Islands Wildlife ACEC

The California Rocks and Islands Wildlife Sanctuary ACEC extends from the Mexican border to Oregon, but this land use plan only affects the portion of the ACEC in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties.

This is an existing ACEC, the designation [February 15, 1990 (55 FR 5513)] was placed for the protection of wildlife, including extensive seabird populations, seals, and sea lions.

The Public Lands encompassed in this ACEC have been managed as a wildlife sanctuary since they were withdrawn from "settlement, sale, location, or entry, under the general land laws, including the mining laws, 30 U. S. C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the mineral leasing laws..." on April 19, 1983 (Public Land Order 6369, 48 FR 16684), and this management has continued since designation as an ACEC.

In many cases, the only threat necessary to disrupt the extensive seabird populations, seals, and sea lions is the approach of people. Because of this sensitivity it is considered that there are no compatible uses that could be authorized on these lands.

Resource conditions have not changed - this area continues to meet the relevance and importance criteria for an ACEC.

Objective Manage the California Rocks and Islands Wildlife ACEC as a wildlife sanctuary to protect the seabird, seals, and sea lions populations dependent upon these lands for survival.

Management Prescriptions

- Maintain the withdrawal from "settlement, sale, location, or entry, under the general land laws, including the mining laws".

- Continue the protection of the wildlife resource in general by limiting human activities during the nesting season and prohibiting the removal of products which have commercial value .

Support Actions

- The Bureau shall retain the existing MOU with CDF&G which gives them management responsibility for the ACEC, and requires them to provide for periodic biological surveys.

- Obtain results of periodic biological surveys from CDF&G and conduct analysis to determine health of the species and the success of management in meeting the objectives of the ACEC

Legal Description

The exact size of this ACEC is unknown. The portion covered by this plan consists of all unreserved islands, rocks, pinnacles, and reefs, including all offshore public land above mean high tide, along the California coast in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties. (Note: Because of an old reservation for light house purposes, it was originally thought that Lion Rock, off Pt Sal, had been omitted from this ACEC, but further investigation shows the reservation was lifted in 1982, 1 year prior to the withdrawal. Therefore Lion Rock is part of the California Rocks and Islands Wildlife ACEC).

Cypress Mountain

Cypress Mountain is located in the Santa Lucia Range in San Luis Obispo County, southwest of the city of Paso Robles. The Cypress Mtn. ACEC encompasses 1,090 acres of Federal surface and mineral estate.

The following plant communities that are considered rare by the California Department of Fish and Game occur within the Cypress Mountain ACEC: Northern Interior Cypress Forest and Serpentine Chaparral. The Northern Interior Cypress Forest on Cypress Mountain is dominated by Sargent cypress. Sargent cypress occurs on serpentine rock along the main summit of the Santa Lucia Range, where it forms three extensive but well separated stands (Hoover, 1970). Cypress Mountain may be the only area of public land where Sargent cypress exists.

Although serpentine rock, with its ultrabasic properties, is such a harsh substrate for most plants, some plants have adapted to be dependent upon serpentine. These plants are known as serpentine endemics and many are considered quite rare. Hardham's bedstraw is a rare serpentine endemic known to occur within the ACEC. Other rare serpentine endemics that are associated with Sargent cypress may occur here. These are San Luis sedge, Santa Margarita manzanita, San Luis mariposa lily, and Cuesta Pass checkerbloom.

Cypress Mountain is primarily underlain by rocks of the Franciscan Complex, including serpentine and shale. There are at least four mines or prospects along this fault, presumably for mercury. These include the Cypress Mountain Group in the north center of Section 1 and the Kismet Group in the northwest-quarter of Section 7. In Section 1 manganese at the Mayfield Mine is associated with the volcanic rocks found there. The manganese body occurred as an inclusion, with little potential for additional material. The known mercury occurrences have low to moderate potential for mercury, gold, antimony or selenium. The serpentine at Cypress Mountain has medium to high potential for small podiform bodies of chromite.

The only apparent past disturbance on Bureau land is a trespass road. To protect the watershed and biologically unique and irreplaceable habitat, the area is closed to grazing. No oil and gas leases or mining claims occur within this area. There are no other land use authorizations. There is no legal access to the property. The lack of public access has eliminated recreational opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, off-road vehicle use, and nature study. Neighboring landowners have been unified in their opposition to any potential development.

The area clearly meets the relevance and importance criteria established for ACECs to protect the sensitive plant communities that occur here.

Objective Manage to protect and maintain the rare and unique plant communities and watershed values of Cypress Mountain.

Management Prescriptions

- The ACEC is open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation.

- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.

Support

- Develop a management agreement with neighboring landowners in coordination with the county, to help meet the ACEC objectives.

Legal Description

T. 27 S., R. 9 E., MDB&M
Sec. 1 Lot 4, NE¼SW¼
Sec. 12 NE¼NE¼, S½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼
Sec. 13 N½NE¼

T. 27 S., R. 10 E., MDB&M
Sec. 7, Lots 3 & 4, NE¼SW¼, SE¼
Sec. 8 W½SW¼
Sec. 17 NW¼NW¼
Sec. 18 Lot 2

Point Sal

Point Sal is about 13 aerial miles southwest of Santa Maria, California. The ACEC contains 77 acres.

Point Sal is a sand dune rocky promontory, located on the western terminus of the east-west trending Point Sal Ridge in northern Santa Barbara County, California. The ACEC is within the south end of the Nipomo Dunes - Point Sal National Natural Landmark. The ACEC is presently enclosed by private or state land to the north, east and south, and the Pacific Ocean along the western boundary. Point Sal has been aptly described as "one of the most picturesque points in the county of Santa Barbara" (California Coastal Commission).

Point Sal was designated as an ACEC in September 1984 and consists of 77 acres as adjusted in the 1988 cadastral survey. The purpose for establishing Point Sal as an ACEC is to provide protection and special management attention to numerous sensitive resources, and allow uses which will not damage or endanger the resources.

Archaeological sites within the ACEC are unique and are among the premiere cultural resources along the southern coast region of California. These sites are representative of successive Native American uses of the area ranging from 4800 to 250 years before present. Indeed, the cultural landscape exhibits a long history of occupation and utilization by Native Americans.

The high frequency of archaeological sites within the ACEC implies that the entire Point Sal area served as an important use area for the procurement of various marine and terrestrial resources. The sites range in size and use from what appears to be large residential bases, to various sized seasonal camps occupied for relatively limited periods and purposes, to small day use areas.

The sites present at Point Sal are important to regional scientific research as some "are larger and contain denser cultural remains than do sites immediately beyond the project area" (Glassow 1991:81). These sites provide unique opportunities to study, "the manner in which the utilization of the shellfish from an intertidal habitat may have changed through time in response to environmental changes" (Glassow 1991:81). Moreover, Point Sal cultural resources are relatively intact cultural remains considered to be very unique along the highly developed and industrialized California coast.

Point Sal is located near the boundary of two major language dialect areas of the indigenous Chumash people: the Purisimento (Santa Barbara area) and the Obispeño (San Luis Obispo area). Point Sal is also near the territorial interface of the Chumash and Salinan speakers, two separate and distinct languages but somewhat related linguistically (Krober 1925).

Point Sal possesses a number of unique biological attributes. The area is a transition zone where plant species most common to the north are sympatric with species more common to the south, forming unique plant species assemblages. Several endemic species may also be present on the parcel, and many are considered sensitive. Surf thistle (FC/CT) is known to occur on public lands. Island wallflower is also known to occur on public land. San Luis Obispo County monardella has a high potential to occur on this parcel. These last two species are on the California Native Plant Society's List 1B.

These unique and diverse plant communities, in association with topographic features, provide a variety of undisturbed wildlife habitat comprised of marine, intertidal, subtidal, and terrestrial areas. Researchers (Glassow 1991) have pointed out that at Point Sal, the underlying bedrock shelves extend into the intertidal zone, which provides an ideal habitat for shellfish and other intertidal life forms preferring rocky beaches.

Several State and Federal sensitive and rare, threatened, and endangered wildlife species use the area. Such species include the California brown pelican (FE/CE), American peregrine falcon (FE/CE), and California least tern (FE/CE). In addition, a variety of marine and terrestrial wildlife species inhabit the area.

Point Sal is located in the southwestern portion of the Coast Range geomorphic province. A sequence of mafic and ultramafic rocks which are contained within the Franciscan Complex are found exposed at Point Sal. These rocks are thought to represent typical oceanic crust and are referred to as ophiolite sequence. In the late 1800s gold and some platinum and chromite was mined from beach sands in the vicinity of Point Sal. There are no other known mineral occurrences on the public land parcel; however there is reference to a copper prospect 2 miles to the east and chromite about 2 miles southeast. A small amount of gypsum was mined from the area, perhaps as far as 5 miles to the east in the late 1800s. The potential for economic quantities of locatable minerals is considered to be low.

This ACEC lies within the Santa Maria Basin which is considered to have high potential for the occurrence of oil and gas.

Numerous seeps and springs are present within the Point Sal ACEC. Rain soaking through the dunes follows the underlaying bedrock strata downhill and discharges at the coastline just above the high tide level (Vaughn, n.d.). Tests indicate that presently the water is probably contaminated by fecal coliform but is not heavily mineralized (Glassow 1991).

The ACEC has been managed under the Point Sal ACEC Plan adopted by the BLM in September, 1984. Many of the objectives and recommendations of the plan have been partially implemented.

Presently, the Point Sal ACEC has no mining leases or claims, oil and gas leases, grazing leases, or land use authorizations.

Point Sal ACEC continues to meet the relevance and importance criteria as warranted by the significant cultural and natural resources values.

Objective Manage to protect unique cultural, visual, geologic, and biological resources including rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species and maintain opportunities for compatible scientific and primitive recreation activities.

Management Prescriptions

- Manage as a Day Use Area
- The ACEC is closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing.
- All public lands within the ACEC are proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws.
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
- The ACEC is designated as closed to OHV use.

- Access is limited to pedestrian travel on designated trails within the ACEC.

Support Actions

- Pursue a Cooperative Management Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game and/or the California State Parks Department.

- Nominate Point Sal as a National Register District for protection of significant cultural values.

Legal Description

The ACEC originally encompassed approximately 50 acres of public land. As a result of a 1988 cadastral survey on omitted land, the ACEC increased to 77 acres of public land within:

T. 10 N., R. 36 E., SBB&M
Sec. 34 Lots 7 and 8

Salinas River

The Salinas River ACEC is located in San Luis Obispo County approximately two miles east southeast of Santa Margarita, and lies between the La Panza and Santa Lucia Mountain Ranges. The ACEC encompasses 1,000 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 835 acres of Federal minerals.

This ACEC includes excellent examples of several rare riparian communities such as the central coast live oak riparian forest, central coast arroyo willow riparian forest, sycamore alluvial woodland, and central coast riparian scrub (Holland 1986). The riparian zone along the river harbors a wide diversity of plants and animals, many of which are not found elsewhere under the management of the BLM's Caliente Resource Area. Two plants which are on the California Native Plant Society's List 1B occur within the ACEC, Hardham's evening-primrose and one-awned spineflower. Additionally, this riparian system, with its nearly perennial water flow, supports habitat for and is within the range of nine sensitive species of animals. More survey work is needed to document the occurrence of these animals within the ACEC boundaries. The Salinas River, including the section within the ACEC, provides critical migratory and nesting habitat for Neotropical Migrating Birds, an assemblage of species which has experienced a drastic population decline in recent years.

The BLM portion of the river is entirely underlain by Cretaceous granitic rock. Most of the rock is deeply weathered and commonly decomposed, giving rise to a highly dissected terrain that supports a dense growth of chaparral. Slightly weathered rock is intermittently exposed along the Salinas River. In a 1985 BLM mineral exam of a parcel of land within the ACEC, a small amount of gold was recovered by panning gravels of the Salinas River. Although the area does not have potential to support a viable economic operation, there may be sufficient gold for hobby or recreational mining.

There are no land use authorizations, mining claims, oil and gas leases, or grazing leases within the ACEC.

ACEC designation will provide an opportunity for public education regarding riparian systems, preserve an important example of a rare plant community, and protect a sensitive riparian system. For these reasons, the area meets the relevance and importance criteria for ACEC designation.

Objective Manage the Salinas River ACEC to protect the exemplary riparian area.

Management Prescriptions

- Manage the riparian zone as a Day Use area.
- Horse travel is limited to designated routes in the riparian zone.
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to it's unsuitability and other resource concerns.
- Ten acres of riparian zone are proposed for withdrawal from mining.

Support Actions

- Studies shall include the inventory and monitoring of vegetation and wildlife species (including noxious plants and threatened and endangered species) and cultural resources.
- Trespass involving any existing unauthorized water diversions shall be resolved.
- The Bureau shall notify the state of water use in order to protect water for wildlife and riparian values.
- Suitability for Wild and Scenic River designation shall be studied.

Legal Description

T. 29 S., R. 13 E., MDB&M
Sec. 23 S½NE¼, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, S½
Sec. 24 NW¼NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼
Sec. 25 S½
Sec. 26 W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, E½NW¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
Sec. 36 N½

T. 29 S., R. 14 E., MDB&M
Sec. 31 Lots 1, 2, W½NE¼, E½NW¼

Tierra Redonda

Tierra Redonda Mountain, situated in northwestern San Luis Obispo County between Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio, is located about 20 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and 20 miles northwest of Paso Robles. The Tierra Redonda ACEC encompasses 320 acres of Federal surface and 80 acres of Federal mineral estate.

Tierra Redonda Mountain was designated as open space in the San Luis Obispo County General Plan to retain areas with fragile plant or animal communities in a natural or undisturbed state. The dominant plant community is blue-oak woodland. Grassland, chaparral, and unique sand dunes also occur here. The site is valuable for its biodiversity, scenic views, wildlife habitat, and geology. The area contains several rare or endemic plant species. One of the largest concentrations of *Chorizanthe* species in the world is found here. Sensitive plant species include one-awned spineflower, Salinas Valley goldfields, San Luis Obispo County lupine, and ribbonwood. San Luis Obispo County lupine is the official flower for the county. Prairie falcons are also known from this area.

Tierra Redonda Mountain is also the type area for the Tierra Redonda Formation, a sequence of marine sedimentary rocks. This is its thickest locality, where it forms sandstone cliffs. On the south side of Tierra Redonda Mountain, the Vaqueros Formation underlies the Tierra Redonda Formation. The Vaqueros Formation is highly fossiliferous. In places the formation contains fossil mollusks, echinoids, sand-filled worm tubes,

foraminifers, bone and fish scales. Mollusk shells and fragments are common. Other beds are composed almost entirely of oyster shell fragments.

On the south side of Tierra Redonda Mountain are sandy beds several feet thick, composed almost entirely of fossil turritellas. This feature is extremely rare. Further investigation is needed to understand this unique habitat. The sandstone cliffs provide habitat for nesting birds.

This area is considered to have moderate occurrence potential for oil and gas, and moderate occurrence potential for phosphate.

Very little land administered by the Caliente Resource Area within the Coast Ranges is underlain by the Vaqueros or Tierra Redonda Formations. This site provides students and scientists the opportunity for continued study of the geology, stratigraphy and paleontology of these rocks.

No oil and gas leases, mining claims, or land use authorizations occur within this ACEC. South of Tierra Redonda Mountain, most of the adjacent private land has been developed for residences associated with the "community" of Oak Shores.

Because the area has a number of sensitive resources and development is rapidly encroaching, ACEC designation is warranted to protect these resources.

Objective Manage Tierra Redonda Mountain ACEC to protect the paleontological resources, the unique sand dune formation, coast live oak woodland, scenic view, and the type locality for the Tierra Redonda rock formation.

Management Prescriptions

- This ACEC is open to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU.
- The ACEC is proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining law.
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to it's unsuitability.
- Sand dunes are limited to pedestrian access only.

Legal Description

T. 25 S., R. 9 E., MDB&M
Sec. 10 S½NE¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼
Sec. 11 SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, N½SW¼, NW¼SE¼

Valley Management Area

Alkali Sinks

This ACEC consists of 402 acres of public surface and subsurface in three parcels in the San Joaquin Valley, Kern County, California.

This ACEC protects the rare valley sink scrub community (Holland 1986) and associated wildlife. This community has largely been extirpated from the Central Valley by conversion to agricultural fields, construction of canals and transportation corridors, and urbanization. These three parcels exhibit prime examples of the variation in species composition naturally found in this community. All parcels have a low potential for blunt-nosed leopard lizard, while one parcel has high potential for San Joaquin kit fox. Each parcel has a moderate potential for Tipton kangaroo rat. Sensitive plants include species of annual saltbush and recurved larkspur. More survey work is needed to characterize the flora and fauna of these parcels.

This ACEC is considered to have high potential for the occurrence of oil and gas. There is no known potential for any other mineral commodities.

Parcels within this ACEC are not leased for oil and gas and there are no mining claims.

The area meets the relevance and importance criteria and consideration as an ACEC.

Objective Manage the Alkali Sink ACEC to protect the rare alkali sink plant community and habitat for State and Federally listed plants and animals.

Management Prescriptions

- This ACEC is open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU.
- The ACEC is proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws.
- Manage as a Day Use area
- Access off designated routes of travel is restricted to pedestrian travel.
- Water diversions are prohibited.
- Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization.
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.

Legal Description

T. 32 S., R. 26 E., MDB&M
Sec. 8 Lot 1
Sec. 22 S½,

T. 26 S., R. 21 E., MDB&M
Sec. 2 Lot 6

Carrizo Plain

This ACEC includes approximately 199,030 federal surface acres located almost entirely in southeastern San Luis Obispo County. The area is located approximately 50 miles southwest of Bakersfield and 50 miles southeast of San Luis Obispo. This ACEC includes the Carrizo Plain, Elkhorn Plain, portions of the Temblor Mountain Range and the Caliente Mountain Range, which are known collectively as the Carrizo Plain Natural Area.

The Carrizo Plain Natural Area (CPNA), lying adjacent to the southwest edge of the San Joaquin Valley in eastern San Luis Obispo County, is the largest remaining tract of the San Joaquin valley biogeographic province with limited evidence of human alteration. The 253,628 acre area is a diverse complex of habitats with very limited distribution in their former range. It includes the largest remaining contiguous habitats for many endangered, threatened and rare species such as the San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat, and San Joaquin antelope squirrel and supports some of the healthiest populations of these species. The CPNA also provides habitat for many plant species including the California jewelflower, Hoover's wooly-star and San Joaquin wooly-threads, all listed as endangered or threatened. Recently the CPNA has been a focal point identified in Recovery Plans for land acquisition and management of these species. In addition, the CPNA contains habitat for California condors as well as pronghorn antelope, tule elk, sandhill cranes and mountain plovers. A wide variety of raptor species also use the area for nesting, foraging and wintering. Separated from the San Joaquin valley floor by the Temblor Range, the size, resource values, isolation, and relatively undisturbed nature of this region distinguish it as ideal for an ACEC Area that promotes the long-term conservation of the vanishing San Joaquin flora and fauna.

In addition to its biological wealth, the area has significant archaeological and historical resources as evident by physical remains found dispersed across the landscape. Human prehistory of the Carrizo Plain probably began near the end of the Pleistocene as suggested by nearby Paleo-Indian Period (circa 11,000 - 9,000 B.C.) sites located at Tulare Lake, Buena Vista Lake, and the Tehachapi Mountains. Bedrock mortar milling features and elaborate pictographs are primary manifestations of prehistoric occupation of the area. Ethnographic information for this region of California is not well defined but research indicates that the Carrizo Plain is near the interface of three different cultural affiliations, the Chumash, the Southern Valley Yokuts, and the Salinan. The historical period (AD 1769) began in this region of California with the arrival of Europeans during the Spanish Colonial era, followed by the Mexican Republic, the California Republic, and the United States eras. The historic past is recognized today by remains associated with livestock operations, dryland farming, and ranching facilities.

The geological structure and the processes that continue to form it are unique and also of great interest. Geomorphic features of the San Andreas Fault are exceptionally well displayed and are often depicted in books, magazines, and newspaper articles. Increasing interest in earthquake activities bring people from around the world; both amateur enthusiasts and research geologists with government agencies and universities come to study the San Andreas Fault.

Efforts to protect these and other resources began in 1984 when the BLM's Coast-Valley RMP established three Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). These included Soda Lake (2,970 acres), the Elkhorn Plain (8,600 acres) and the San Andreas Fault Scarp (1,120 acres). The first two ACECs were primarily established to protect habitat and species. The San Andreas Fault Scarp ACEC was established to protect the surface expressions of the fault. It is recommended that these three ACECs be included within a larger ACEC encompassing the entire CPNA. This would be referred to as the CPNA Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

The primary intent of the ACEC is to conserve the biological integrity of the CPNA. Biological integrity includes the concept of biological diversity, defined as the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur, and the occurrence of all ecological processes at appropriate rates. In other words, the CPNA will exhibit high biological integrity if it conserves the complete spectrum of integrated, adaptive indigenous species and communities subject to natural evolutionary and biogeographic processes. These ideas reflect the managing partners decision to manage for the entirety of biodiversity and not solely on a few species.

Large numbers of a single species may be attained if intensive management scenarios designed solely to maximize the numbers of that species are implemented over large areas, yet the intent of the managing partners is not to maintain spurious or incomplete ecosystems in this way. Maintaining artificially high densities of a species may increase the likelihood of local extinctions due to resource depletion, disease outbreaks, and extreme population fluctuations and crashes. Conversely, allowing a native, listed, or primary management species to reach extremely low levels also raises the likelihood of local extinction. The managing partners have

determined that maintaining self-sustaining populations of listed species within the framework of biological integrity is the best the CPNA can do to contribute to recovery. Operating under these principles, we hope to allow a functioning system to help define and maintain healthy self-sustaining populations of the full spectrum of indigenous species; including endangered and threatened species through natural evolutionary processes, thereby eventually minimizing the need for direct human intervention.

Within this framework, however, there exists potential for conflict between balancing the immediate need for endangered species recovery, mandated by the Endangered Species Act, and the needs of other elements and processes. For instance, intensive land management, such as high grazing pressure, may be considered necessary for maintaining some listed species populations even though it could be detrimental to other species and ecosystem process. Nevertheless, continuing intensive management of some areas may at times be necessary until it can be determined how best to integrate them into the management of biological integrity overall. Continuing intensive habitat management for listed species that interferes with other native species or ecosystem processes should therefore be considered a temporary emergency measure. The extent of this intensive management will be determined by evaluating factors such as the risk of no action, time and budget constraints, severity of management needed, severity of detriment to other species and communities, and the amount of space required for security.

The Carrizo Plain Natural Area clearly meets the relevance and importance criteria established for ACECs.

Objective Manage the CPNA so that indigenous species interact within a dynamic and fully functioning system in perpetuity while conserving unique natural and cultural resources and maintaining opportunities for compatible scientific, cultural, social and recreational activities. This will be done in part by:

- restoring degraded natural systems and emphasize natural processes in management practices;

- managing human activities to protect natural and sensitive resources;

- promoting public participation in educational and management activities to foster an understanding of and support for the CPNA's resources, mission, and role in conserving our Natural Heritage for the future.

Management Prescriptions

- Implement the Carrizo Plain Natural Area Management Plan.

- Soda Lake and the surrounding wetlands shall be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws.

- The ACEC is open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following special stipulations: LSU - Protected Species, LSU - Sensitive Species and LSU - Raptors.

- Camping is restricted to designated locations.

- Portions of the ACEC are available for livestock grazing and are currently allotted. All authorized livestock grazing within the ACEC shall be managed to foster restoration and enhancement of plant communities and listed plant and animals species only, not to establish federal grazing preference. Portions of the ACEC are unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.

Support Actions

- Support actions are described in the Carrizo Plain Natural Area Management Plan.

♦ Legal Description

The following description of the Carrizo ACEC boundary encompasses approximately 143,300 acres of Federal surface and subsurface, 55,730 acres of Federal surface only and an estimated 10,880 acres of Federal minerals.

T. 30 S., R. 19 E., MDB&M
Sec. 31 NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, E½NE¼NW¼, SE¼
Sec. 32 S½NW¼(except that portion conveyed to Dewey E.Werling by deed recorded November 27, 1970, in Book 1595, Page 36 of Official Records),and the S½
Sec. 33 SW¼SW¼
Sec. 35 All (except those portions within units 14 and 18 of California Valley)

T. 30 S., R. 20 E., MDB&M
Secs. 8-10, 15-16, 21-28,32 - 36
Sec. 14 W½, SE¼

T. 30 S., R. 21 E., MDB&M
Sec. 29 SW¼
Sec.30 Lots 1-12 E½SW¼,SE¼
Secs. 31, 32

T. 31 S., R. 19 E., MDB&M
Secs. 1-5, 9-15, 2-27, 35 - 36
Sec. 6 E½E½
Sec. 8 NE¼

T. 31 S., R. 20 E., MDB&M
Secs. 1 - 36

T. 31 S., R. 21 E., MDB&M
Secs. 4 - 9, 16 - 22, 26 - 36
Sec. 10 SW¼
Sec. 15 W½, SE¼
Sec. 23 W½, SE¼
Sec. 25 W½, SE¼

T. 31 S., R. 22 E., MDB&M
Sec. 31 Lots 2 - 15

T. 32 S., R. 19 E., MDB&M
Secs. 1, 12, 25
Sec. 2 E½
Sec. 13 NE¼

T. 32 S., R. 20 E., MDB&M
Secs. 1 - 18, 20 - 36
Sec. 19 NE¼, S½

T. 32 S., R. 21 E., MDB&M
Secs. 1 - 36

T. 32 S., R. 22 E., MDB&M
Sec. 4 SW¼
Secs. 5 - 8, 15 - 23, 25 - 36
Sec. 9 W½, SE¼
Sec. 10 SW¼
Sec. 14 SW¼
Sec. 24 S½

T. 32 S., R. 23 E., MDB&M
Sec. 30 Lots 1 - 8
Sec. 31

T. 10 N., R. 24 W., SBB&M
Secs. 4 - 8, 17 - 18
Sec. 9 N½, SW¼, W½SE¼
Sec. 19 NE¼

T. 10 N., R. 25 W., SBB&M
Secs. 1 - 13

T. 10 N., R. 26 W., SBB&M
Secs. 1 - 6, 11 - 12

T. 10 N., R. 27 W., SBB&M
Secs. 1 - 3

T. 10-1/2 N., R. 26 W., SBB&M
Secs. 31 - 36

T. 10-1/2 N., R. 27 W., SBB&M
Secs. 34 - 36

T. 11 N., R. 24 W., SBB&M
Sec. 7 Lots 1 - 4, E½W½
Secs. 18, 19, 28 - 33

T. 11 N., R. 25 W., SBB&M
Sec. 1 S½
Secs. 2 - 36

T. 11 N., R. 26 W., SBB&M
Secs. 1 - 36

T. 11 N., R. 27 W., SBB&M
Secs. 1 - 36

T. 11 N., R. 28 W., SBB&M
Secs. 1 - 4, 9 -16, 22 - 26
Sec. 5 Lots 1 - 3, 5 - 8, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼

Sec. 8 Lots 1 - 4, and that portion of the Cuyama Rancho conveyed to the United States of America by deed recorded January 18, 1988 in Book 3101 Page 665 of the Official Records of San Luis Obispo county and Document # 5694 of the Official Records of Santa Barbara county

Sec. 17 Lots 1, 2, and that portion of the Cuyama Rancho conveyed to the United States of America by deed recorded January 18, 1988 in Book 3101 Page 665 of the Official Records of San Luis Obispo county and Document # 5694 of the Official Records of Santa Barbara county.

T. 12 N., R. 25 W., SBB&M
Secs. 31 - 34

T. 12 N., R. 26 W., SBB&M
Secs. 31 - 36

T. 12 N., R. 27 W., SBB&M
Secs. 31 - 36

T. 12 N., R. 28 W., SBB&M
Sec. 32 Lots 1 - 3, NE¼SW¼, SE¼
Secs. 33 - 36

Chico Martinez

The Chico Martinez ACEC is located along Chico Martinez and Carneros Creeks in Kern County, west of the town of Buttonwillow and northeast of the town of McKittrick. The ACEC encompasses 3240 acres of federal surface and subsurface, and 1,280 acres of federal minerals.

The Reef Ridge area was designated as a Research Natural Area (RNA) in the 1984 Coast Valley RMP to protect exposed paleontologic and geologic formations and tar seeps. The BLM does not administer surface acreage near the seeps or on Reef Ridge itself so that area is removed from consideration and the new name of Chico Martinez ACEC will be used to highlight type locations of significant geologic formations and sites of cultural interest.

The area is the type location for the Zemorrian Stage and for a number of members of geologic formations, including the following: within the Monterey Shale, the Gould Shale member and the reference section of the McLure Shale member; within the Temblor Formation the Button bed member, the Carneros Sandstone member and the Phacoides sand member. Oddities such as 10 inch diameter concretions and sandstone (clastic) dikes with fault-offset are a highlight of a trip to the area. The well exposed rock outcrops here facilitate the study of geology and stratigraphy.

The ACEC provides habitat for the blunt nosed-leopard lizard, the San Joaquin kit fox and the prairie falcon.

A small creek originates at Carneros Spring, at the base of the Carneros rocks. The spring and natural caves were used by travelers along the early California trail from San Pedro to East Oakland. Native Americans, sheepmen, cattlemen, and wild horses used this spring. Stories describe outlaw bands in the days of Joaquin Murietta as using Carneros rocks as a rendezvous place.

Current uses include field trips to view the outcrops of famous rock formations. School and professional society field trips frequently come to view the well-exposed geology and stratigraphy of some of Kern County's most fossiliferous and oil-bearing formations.

Objective Manage the Chico Martinez ACEC to protect significant exposures of important paleontologic resources, geologic rock type formations, and endangered species.

Management Prescriptions

- This ACEC is open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the LSU - Protected Species stipulation.
- Access off designated routes of travel is limited to pedestrian and equestrian travel.
- The ACEC is available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted and grazing will continue to be authorized.

Support Actions

- A Cooperative Management Agreement will be developed with adjacent landowners.

Legal Description

T. 29 S., R. 20 E., MDB&M
Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11
Portions of the following Sections including:
Sec. 2 Lots 4, 5, SW¼NW¼, SW¼, S½SE¼
Sec. 6 E½ including Lots 1, 10 - 12, 21 - 24, 65, 66
Sec. 7 E½ including Lots 1, 2, 11, 12, SE¼
Sec. 12 N½NE¼, NW¼, SW¼
Sec. 17 N½, N½SW¼, N½SE¼
Sec. 18 NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼

Goose Lake

The Goose Lake ACEC was established in September 1984 (FR 49(190):3868). It borders the Goose Lake Bed in Kern County. This 40-acre parcel of public land is 6 miles southeast of the intersection of Interstate Highway 5 and State Route 46, and 13.25 miles west of Wasco.

Goose Lake contains a significant archaeological site (CA-KER-766) which is rare in the San Joaquin Valley due to the continued conversion of most land along the shorelines of dry lakes to agriculture. Few cultural sites with high integrity remain in this cultural region. Research conducted at the site suggest that it was occupied intensively during the prehistoric Middle Period with a less intense use through to protohistoric times (Sutton 1992:53). Goose Lake was probably occupied by the Tulamni or the Tuhohi groups of Southern Valley Yokuts which inhabited the Goose Lake and Buena Vista Lake region.

The ACEC contains an example of valley saltbush scrub (Holland 1986), a plant community which has largely been extirpated from the Central Valley. This community, dominated by iodine bush, is in good to excellent condition in the north half of the parcel, while many shrubs in the south half have died, perhaps due to extended periods of flooding. The area has low potential for blunt-nosed leopard lizard and San Joaquin kit fox, but moderate potential for Tipton kangaroo rat. All three of these species are federally listed as endangered and are state listed as either endangered or threatened.

Many species of birds, including several listed by the state of California as Species of Special Concern, utilize the parcel and surrounding evaporation ponds and fields throughout the year. The northern harrier nests in the vicinity as do a number of shorebirds such as American avocet, black-necked stilt, and western snowy plover. These species once occupied similar wetlands throughout the southern San Joaquin Valley. Raptors which utilize the area in winter and during migration include the red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, Swainson's hawk, American kestrel, Merlin, and prairie falcon. Numerous species of ducks winter here as well as lesser and greater sandhill cranes. Swainson's hawk and greater sandhill crane are state listed as threatened.

This ACEC lies within the San Joaquin Valley which is considered to have high potential for the occurrence of oil and gas. However, it lies atop a northwest trending downward folded or synclinal suite of sediments of the Great Valley sequence. This area is well east of the San Andreas Fault. Synclines are poor prospects for oil and gas because both will float on water; therefore oil and gas are found in upwarps or anticlines. Oil production is nearby to the west in the Lost Hills and Belridge anticlines, and to the east in the broad gentle upward flexures of Trico. These anticlinal areas are beyond the Goose Lake ACEC boundaries.

The ACEC is currently managed under the Goose Lake ACEC plan developed in October, 1986. Many of the objectives and recommendations have been implemented. Goose Lake ACEC is closed to grazing. There are no mining claims or oil and gas leases within the ACEC.

Goose Lake continues to meet the relevance and importance criteria as an ACEC due to its significant cultural and biological resource values.

Objective Manage Goose Lake ACEC to protect the unique cultural, plant and wildlife communities which are rarely extant in this agricultural region of the valley.

Management Prescriptions

- The ACEC is proposed for withdrawal from entry under mining laws.
- Manage as a Day Use area
- Access off designated routes of travel is limited to pedestrian travel.
- Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization.

- The ACEC is open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU.
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.

Legal Description

T. 27 S., R. 22 E., MDB&M
Sec. 14 NE¼NE¼

Kettleman Hills

The Kettleman Hills ACEC is located just west of Kettleman City in Kings County. The ACEC encompasses 6,730 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 3,765 acres of Federal minerals.

Rock formations exposed in the Kettleman Hills range in age from Pleistocene to Eocene. In these formations invertebrate marine fossils are abundant. However, marine and terrestrial vertebrate fossils are also found. The fossils identified from the area include mastodon, beaver, peccary, horse, camel, deer, sea lion, seal, porpoise, shale, turtle, shark and cormorant. The area is also habitat for four Federally listed species: the San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin woolly-threads, and Hoover's woolly-star. A wide variety of raptor species also use the area for nesting, foraging and wintering.

Oil was first successfully produced here in 1928, and has since produced over 440 million barrels of oil from Eocene, Oligocene, and Miocene reservoirs. There has also been some mining of clay and gypsite from the area, but not from the fossiliferous sedimentary rocks.

Numerous existing authorizations, including rights-of-way, oil and gas leases, and grazing leases occur here. The existing authorizations are primarily oil field related.

The ACEC meets the relevance and importance criteria as warranted by the significant paleontological, biological, and oil resource values .

Objective Manage to provide protection to significant paleontological resources and federally listed plant and animal species and allow continued oil exploration and development.

Management Prescriptions

- This ACEC is open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following stipulations: LSU - Protected Species and LSU - Raptors.
- The ACEC is available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted and grazing will continue to be authorized.

Support Actions

- Cooperatively manage the Kettlemen Hills ACEC with adjoining Panoche/Coalinga ACEC in the Hollister Resource Area.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 21 S., R. 17 E., MDB&M
Sec. 34 E1/2 (portion in King's County), SW1/4 (portion in King's County)

T. 22 S., R. 17 E., MDB&M
Sec. 2 Lots 1-4
Sec. 4 S1/2(portion within King's County), NE1/4(portion within King's County)
Sec. 8 NE1/4 (portion within King's County)
Sec.. 10 W1/2, W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4
Sec. 12 NE1/4
Sec. 14 SW1/4 NE1/4
Sec. 24

T. 22 S., R. 18 E., MDB&M
Sec. 6 Lots1-7, S1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4
Sec. 8 Lots1-8, S1/2
Sec. 18 Lots 1-4, E1/2, E1/2, W1/2
Sec. 20
Sec. 28
Sec. 30 Lots 1-2, E1/2, E1/2, W1/2

T. 23 S., R. 18 E., MDB&M
Sec.2 W1/2 SW1/4, N1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4
Sec 10 N½ NE¼, E1/2 SE1/4
Sec. 12 NE1/4 NE1/4, W1/2 SW1/4, N1/2, NW1/4

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 21 S., R. 17 E., MDB&M
Sec. 26 SE1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4 (portion in King's County),

T. 22 S., R. 17 E., MDB&M
Sec. 2 S1/2, S1/2 N1/2
Sec. 10 E1/2 E1/2, SW1/4 SE1/4
Sec. 12 S1/2, NW1/4
Sec. 14 S1/2 S1/2, NE1/4 SE1/4, SE1/4 N1/4, N1/2 NE1/4, N1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4

T. 22 S., R. 18 E., MDB&M
Sec. 22 Lots 1-12, SW1/4

T. 23 S., R. 18 E., MDB&M
Sec. 2 Lot 1, S1/2 NE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4
Sec. 4 N1/2
Sec. 10 S1/2 NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4, NW1/4
Sec. 12 S1/2 NE1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4

Lokern

The Lokern ACEC lies in western Kern County at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. The area is east of the Temblor Mountain Range, north of the Elk Hills Range, and west of the town of Buttonwillow and contains 3,110 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 3,420 acres of Federal minerals.

This large undeveloped area is home to high population levels of the State listed San Joaquin antelope squirrel and the State and Federally listed San Joaquin kit fox, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, giant kangaroo rat and Tipton kangaroo rat. The Lokern area also contains virtually all populations of the Federally listed Kern mallow. A second Federally listed plant, Hoover's woolly-star, also occurs in the area. In addition, numerous sensitive animal species (short-nosed kangaroo rat, San Joaquin pocket mouse, long-billed curlew, mountain plover and ferruginous hawk) occur in the area. The area is characterized by open grasslands, patches of saltbush scrub and a dense growth of alkali sink scrub.

The Lokern area has been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game and in the Kern County Habitat Conservation Plan as a location important for the management lands to promote the conservation and recovery of endangered species.

This ACEC is considered to have high potential for the occurrence of oil and gas. However, the ACEC lies in a northwest trending synclinal area which is not considered highly prospective for oil and gas. Some deep wells have been drilled to find Miocene or older oil reservoirs directly to the southwest, but they have not resulted

in oil production. Interest in the area continues as demonstrated by several large scale geophysical exploration projects.

Two existing grazing leases occur in the ACEC. Several rights-of-ways for pipelines, transmission lines and roads occur in the area. Several oil and gas leases have been issued for the area, which is adjacent to several major oil fields. There are no active mining claims.

Designation as an ONA/ACEC would provide the special management attention needed to protect resource values while still allowing compatible uses. This area meets the relevance and importance criteria for ACECs.

Objective Manage the Lokern ACEC in cooperation with local landowners and other State, Federal and Local governments as a natural ecosystem for the benefit of threatened and endangered species and their habitats, while recognizing the rights and needs of authorized users of public lands.

Management Prescriptions

- This ACEC is open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following stipulations: LSU - Protected Species, LSU - Sensitive Species.
- If a suitable mineral materials site cannot be found outside of the ACEC, sales of mineral materials may be authorized at the site of the old Elk Hill Community pit in the NW 1/4 of Section 2, Township 30S, Range 22W, MDB&M. As part of the reclamation fee, a compensation fee will be collected.
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns, unless research shows grazing is necessary to meet management objectives.
- Manage as a Day Use area.

Support Actions

- A Cooperative Management Agreement with adjacent landowners shall be pursued in order to increase the protection afforded to listed species.
- Coordinate management with the Kern County Habitat Conservation Plan and other state and federal agencies.

Legal Description

T. 28 S., R. 22 E. MDB&M
Sec. 28 SE¼ that portion west of West Side Canal

T. 29 S., R. 22 E., MDB&M
Sec. 4 S½N½, S½
Sec. 30 SE¼ that portion east of State Route 33
Sec. 32 W½, SW¼NE¼,W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
Sec. 36 W½NW¼

T. 29 S., R. 23 E., MDB&M
Sec. 32 S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, S½
Sec. 34 NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, S½

T. 30 S., R. 22 E., MDB&M
Sec. 2
Sec. 4
Sec. 8 NE¼
Sec. 10

T. 30 S., R. 23 E., MDB&M
Sec. 2
Sec. 4 NE¼, NW¼, S½
Sec. 6

T. 30 S., R. 24 E., MDB&M
Sec. 6 S½SW¼, SW¼SE¼
Sec. 8 SW¼, NW¼SE¼, S½SE¼

South Sierra Management Area

Blue Ridge

This existing ACEC is located in central Tulare County nine air miles north of Springville and 12 air miles south of Three Rivers. The ACEC encompasses approximately 3,195 acres of Federal surface and subsurface, and 2,100 acres of Federal minerals. The ACEC includes all Bureau managed public lands within the Blue Ridge Critical Condor Habitat Zone, designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1976.

Blue Ridge has been an important California condor roost location close to nesting and foraging areas. Both the historic record and recent surveys by the National Audubon Society, the Condor Research Center, California Department of Fish and Game, and the Bureau confirmed frequent use by condors from June through August. It is also suspected that periodic use of the roost occurred throughout the rest of the year. California condors were released back into the wild in January 1992.

The ACEC was designated with the adoption of the South Sierra Foothills Management Framework Plan in August 1984. The ACEC will be expanded by adding 20 acres of public surface and subsurface to the existing ACEC. In addition to the Bureau managed ACEC, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 897 acres as the Blue Ridge National Wildlife Refuge, and the California Department of Fish and Game manages 596 acres as the Blue Ridge Ecological Reserve. In 1985, an interagency Blue Ridge Habitat Management Plan was completed for the lands within the Blue Ridge Critical Condor Habitat Zone.

The Blue Ridge Critical Condor Area remains relatively unchanged since condors were last documented using the area in 1985. The primary roost trees utilized by condors in the past remain standing. There is, however, concern that when these preferred snags are no longer usable, suitable replacement roosts will not be available. Complicating management, the area is an intermix of public (Federal and State) and private lands, and these primary roost trees are located on private lands.

No livestock grazing leases have been authorized for the area, nor have any oil and gas leases been issued. No Bureau rights-of-way have been authorized within the area, although numerous structures, including radio and microwave towers exist on private and State lands within the area. The Blue Ridge area is entirely underlain by granitic rocks. There are no known locatable mineral mines or prospects in the area.

Until such time as the Critical Condor Habitat designation is removed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the area will continue to meet the relevance and importance criteria and continued designation an ACEC is warranted.

Objective Manage the Blue Ridge ACEC for the protection of designated critical condor habitats in cooperation with USFWS and CDF&G.

Management Prescriptions

- This ACEC is closed to oil, gas and geothermal leasing.
- The area is proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws.
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock use due to other resource concerns unless grazing is deemed necessary by the USFWS to assist in condor recovery.
- This ACEC is designated as closed to OHV's.

- Public access may be restricted during condor use periods.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 19 S., R. 29 E., MDB&M
- Sec. 5 Lots 11, 12, 16
- Sec. 6 Lots 6, 16
- Sec. 7 Lot 1, SE¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼
- Sec. 8 Lots 3, 4, SW¼NE¼, W½W½, W½SE¼
- Sec. 15 W½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼, N½SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼, N½NW¼SE¼, N½S½NW¼SE¼, S½SW¼NW¼SE¼, W½NW¼SW¼SE¼
- Sec. 18 E½,
- Sec. 19 NE¼, NE¼SE¼,
- Sec. 20 Lots 3, 4, W½W½, SE¼,
- Sec. 21 N½NE¼, SW¼SE¼, W½, W½SE¼
- Sec. 28 Lots 1, 2, E½NW¼,
- Sec. 29

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 19 S., R. 29 E., MDB&M
- Sec. 5 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ,10
- Sec. 6 Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15
- Sec. 7 Lot 2, SW¼NE¼, E½SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
- Sec. 17 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, W½W½
- Sec. 18 E½NW¼, E½SW¼
- Sec. 19 E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
- Sec. 20 Lot 2
- Sec. 28 Lot 5
- Sec. 30 Lots 1, 2, NE¼, E½NW¼, SE¼

Case Mountain

The Case Mountain ACEC is located near Sequoia National Park, six miles east of Three Rivers, California, and is made up of the BLM public lands around Case Mountain and Milk Ranch Peak. The Case Mountain ACEC encompasses 18,530 acres of public land. There is currently no public vehicular access to either area.

Giant Sequoias grow in three separate groves located on public lands at Case Mountain. Approximately 79 sequoias range from 80" diameter at breast height (DBH) upwards to 192" diameter DBH. These groves have never been logged and are currently in excellent condition. Periodic fires have kept the mixed conifer component of the groves at levels where fire can be only considered as a moderate hazard to the sequoias. Logging of several other sequoia groves occurred on the private inholdings during the 1950's. The mixed conifer stands are generally healthy and consist of incense cedar, Jeffrey pine, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir and California nutmeg.

Southern spotted owls and pileated woodpeckers have been observed in the mixed conifer and sequoia groves. Large portions of Case Mountain have no roads and the habitat is in excellent condition for the habitation of these two bird species. Two plant species, Kaweah brodiaea (State listed) and Sequoia gooseberry, are found growing in the Case Mountain area. Several hundred acres of suitable habitat exist for both of these plants.

The Case Mountain ACEC is entirely underlain by granitic rocks. There are no known mines within the area, however there are prospects for uranium, feldspar and tungsten. The potential for economic development of these minerals is considered low. There are no oil and gas leases on these parcels. Livestock do graze the area from the lower end of Salt Creek to the higher elevations of Case Mountain. Recreational use is currently minimal, due to limited access.

The Case Mountain area meets the relevance and importance criteria, and therefore consideration as an ACEC is warranted.

Objective Manage the Case Mountain ACEC to protect the Sequoia groves and other sensitive plant communities which occur within the area and for limited recreational use of the area.

Management Prescriptions

- This ACEC is open for the leasing of oil and gas resources subject to the LSU - Raptor stipulation.
- This ACEC is closed to the leasing of geothermal resources.
- Lands within Sequoia groves, approximately 250 acres, shall be withdrawn from the mining laws.
- The two access routes, Salt Creek Road and Oak Grove Road off Mineral King, are open to mountain biking but closed to other public vehicular travel until a management plan is written for the area. Off road public access is limited to pedestrians and equestrians only. Travel within the sequoia groves is limited to pedestrians.
- The ACEC is available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted. Grazing operations shall be adjusted or terminated within the sequoia community if studies show they have a negative effect upon the plant community.

Support Actions

- Studies shall target trend and condition of the sequoias, inventory of spotted owls and pileated woodpeckers, trend and condition of California nutmeg trees, *Brodiaea insignis, Ribes tularensis,* riparian areas, and cultural resources.
- Studies shall be initiated to ascertain the effects of livestock grazing upon the sequoia community. A grazing exclosure shall be constructed as a part of this study.
- The Salt Creek Road shall be maintained.
- Management of the sequoias and old growth forest may include prescribed burning and thinning of brush. These actions would only be undertaken if they are necessary for the protection of these trees.

Legal Description

T. 17S., R.29E., MDB&M
- Sec. 1 Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½NW¼
- Sec. 2
- Sec. 3
- Sec. 4 SE¼SE¼
- Sec. 8 SE¼SE¼
- Sec. 9 S½SW¼, SE¼
- Sec. 10
- Sec. 11
- Sec. 12 S½NE¼, NW¼, S½
- Sec. 13 NW¼NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼SW¼
- Sec. 15 SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
- Sec.16 NE¼, SE¼NW¼, S½SE¼NE¼, S½
- Sec. 20 NE¼
- Sec. 22 Lots 1-12, W½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼, NW¼SE¼
- Sec. 24 W½, S½SE¼
- Sec. 25 Lots 1-7, N½
- Sec. 26 Lots 1-4, NW¼
- Sec. 27 NE¼, W½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, S½
- Sec. 28
- Sec. 33
- Sec. 34 Lots 1-4, NW¼NE¼, NW¼
- Sec. 35 Lots 1-6, SE¼
- Sec. 36 Lots 1-7
- Sec. 37 Lots 1-8, S½NE¼, SE¼
- Sec. 38 Lots 1-4, SE¼
- Sec. 39
- Sec. 40
- Sec. 41
- Sec. 42
- Sec. 43
- Sec. 45
- Sec. 46

T. 18S., R.29E., MDB&M
- Sec. 1
- Sec. 2 E½
- Sec. 10 E½SW¼, W½SE¼
- Sec. 11 NE¼, NE¼SE¼
- Sec. 12 N½, SE¼
- Sec. 13 NE¼
- Sec. 22 S½
- Sec. 23 SW¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼
- Sec. 25
- Sec. 26 W½NE¼, N½NW¼, NW¼SE¼
- Sec. 27 NE¼NE¼

Horse Canyon

The Horse and Sand Canyon areas are located approximately six miles north of Tehachapi Pass. The Horse Canyon ACEC encompasses approximately 1,530 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 1,330 acres of Federal minerals.

The ACEC area and adjoining land is considered highly sensitive for its cultural resource and traditional lifeway values. Within the ACEC on public and private land there are at least sixty recorded or known prehistoric sites and several historic sites. Typically, food processing features, rock art, agate quarries, lithic flake/tool scatters, rock ring habitation features, and aboriginal and historic trails sites are represented in the ACEC. These archaeological sites are comprised of a combination of one or more of these physical attributes.

The Horse Canyon area lies somewhat at an interface between several Native American groups and may likely yield important information about trade, resource procurement, and prehistoric lifeways. This probable transition zone between the Mojave Desert and the San Joaquin Valley cultural regions may reveal important scientific and archaeological information. The area was primarily occupied by the Kawaiisu that were centrally focused in the Walker Basin, Kelso Canyon, Sand Canyon, and Loraine areas. The Tubatulabal occupied Kern Valley immediately north of the Kawaiisu. The Panamint and Chemehuevi occupied desert areas to the northeast and east respectively, the Kitanemuk group lived in the El Tejon area, and the Yokuts were centrally located to the west in the San Joaquin Valley.

Several recorded prehistoric sites of particular significance occur within and adjacent to the Horse Canyon area. The "Horse Canyon pictograph site" (CA-KER-93) and "Creation Cave" (CA-KER-508) are significant for their rock art, archaeological values, and traditional cultural and religious values. The extensive village site (CA-KER-230) near Sand Canyon and the ethnographic village site (CA-KER-339) known as "Ma a puts" attest to the importance of this area to the Native Americans. Traditional cultural and religious values are also associated with a aboriginal trail and geographic locations within the ACEC. Indeed, the area is a significant integral component of a cultural region where few systematic studies have been conducted on public and private land.

Paleontological resource values are known within and adjacent to the area. Phillips Ranch vertebrate fauna locality of the Kinnick Formation is situated on public land in Section 34, T.31S., R.24E. MDB&M (Dibblee 1967, p. 94). Fossil mammalian faunas range in age from early middle Miocene to late Miocene. Primitive fauna of Merychippus (small horses), camels, and antelope-like forms have been revealed in the Kinnick Formation. In addition, from about the same stratigraphic level of Phillips Ranch fauna locality, flora has been found that consist of sixty-nine trees and shrubs assigned to the early Miocene (Savage, 1954, p. 45). "The lower, or Phillips Ranch horizon, appears to represent the oldest stage in the development of mammalian life above the Oligocene known thus far in the region west of the Wasatch". This important data contributes to a better understanding of the history of Mammalia and the geology of the southern Sierra Nevada and adjacent regions (Buwalda, 1916, p. 76, 86).

Portions of the Bopesta Formation contain Cache Peak vertebrate fossils (late Miocene) from the locality found on the east fork of Cache Creek, adjacent to the ACEC east boundary. Although, the Bopesta formation extends across this site, no fossil bearing horizons of the formation are known or recorded to date within the ACEC.

The unique presence of the Phillips Ranch vertebrate locality in these confines provides high research potential to yield significant information on vertebrate fossils and the history of geologic/fault activity in the region.

The public has expressed concern about potential adverse impacts. The potential threats to resource values are primarily from residential development. Although vandalism to cultural resources is known to occur in the area, overall most sites still possess high integrity.

The Miocene sedimentary rocks exposed within the ACEC are interbedded with clay and tuff layers. The clay, an alteration product of tuff, also contains zeolites. A high-grade adsorptive bentonite clay was produced from the Filtrol mine located in Sec. 34 T. 31 S., R. 34 E. from 1927 to 1936. The tuff beds also contain abundant veins of jasper. In the N½ Sec. 35 and S½ Sec. 26, the Horse Canyon agate field has yielded agate, in addition to chalcedony, opal, chert, jasper, and petrified wood. From the early 1950s until the early 1960s the M and M Mining Company mined a variety of volcanic and sedimentary rocks for roofing granules. Quarries were developed in Sections 32, 33 and 34 T. 31 S., R. 34 E., M.D.M.

Currently, the parcels in the Horse Canyon area are unallotted for grazing. There are no active mining claims within the ACEC. In addition, no land use authorizations or oil and gas leases exist within the ACEC.

Based upon the significance and integrity of the cultural, traditional lifeway values, and natural resources, this area clearly meets the relevance and importance criteria necessary for ACEC designation.

Objective Manage the Horse Canyon ACEC for the protection and preservation of significant cultural, traditional lifeway values, and natural resources.

Management Prescriptions

- The ACEC is open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU
- The ACEC is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.

Support Actions

- Develop a Cooperative Management Agreement with the State of California for data collection on sensitive resources.
- Develop a Cooperative Management Agreement with Tomo-Kahni State Park and the Native American community to assist BLM in management of the ACEC.
- Cooperatively manage the Horse Canyon ACEC with Middle Knob ACEC (Ridgecrest Resource Area).

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 31 S., R. 34 E., MDB&M
Sec. 24 Lots 7, 8
Sec. 26 W1/2
Sec. 34 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4

T. 32 S., R. 34 E. MDB&M
Sec. 2 NW1/4 Lots 1,2, SW1/4
Sec. 12 N½
Sec. 24 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4,
N1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 31 S., R. 34 E., MDB&M
Sec. 24 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16
Sec. 26 E1/2

T. 32 S., R. 34 E. MDB&M
Sec. 2 NE1/4 Lots 1,2, SE1/4
Sec. 24 SE1/4 NW1/4, E1/2 SW1/4,
W1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4

Piute Cypress

The area is about two miles south of the town of Bodfish and is accessed by Saddle Springs Road. The Piute Cypress ACEC encompasses 865 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 175 acres of Federal minerals.

Piute Cypress was designated as a BLM Natural Area under Public Land Order 3530. Under existing Bureau policy, Natural Areas are one of several designations that are now managed as ACECs. The 720-acre area was withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, for the protection of the unique scientific values of the Piute Cypress (*Cupressus nevadensis*) on January 29, 1965. An additional 200 acres of Federally reserved mineral estate is included.

These lands are also within the Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area (NCLWMA) established on January 26, 1962, by Public Land Order 2594. The NCLWMA is cooperatively managed with the California Department of Fish and Game under current public land laws.

The Piute Cypress Wilderness Study Area (WSA) (CA-010-046) is directly east of the ACEC. The WSA was recommended as unsuitable because of high potential for development of locatable mineral resources, the need for continued execution of fire management plans, adjacent community development, and continuance of the Monache-Walker Pass NCLWMA.

The Bodfish grove of Piute cypress extends immediately south into the Sequoia National Forest. The Forest Service classified their portion of the grove for protective status as a Botanical Area on June 2, 1970. Approximately 70 acres of the grove are privately owned.

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) placed the Piute Cypress on its List 1B which includes plants that are rare, threatened, and endangered in California and elsewhere. All List 1B plants meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing. The Bodfish grove is the type locality (location from which the species was first described) for the Piute cypress. There are only eleven known groves of Piute cypress which are scattered over the southernmost portion of the Sierra Nevada in Kern County and extreme southern Tulare County. The Bodfish grove is the largest and oldest colony comprising more than 50% of the total known range of the species. Thousands of trees of all ages grow here over a fairly wide area in chaparral and arid Douglas oak woodland.

Associated with the Piute cypress in the Bodfish grove are several other sensitive plant species including Pringles yampah, Piute jewel flower, Piute Mountains navarretia, and Kern River larkspur.

Piute jewel flower is known only from an extensive colony at the north end of the Piute Mountains occupying much the same area as the Bodfish Piute cypress grove. Piute Mountains navarretia, which is federally proposed as threatened, has a small scattered distribution in the west and southwest foothills of the Greenhorn Mountains, the Tehachapi Mountains at Grasshopper Flat, and at the base of the Piute Mountains. All known populations are found in heavy, clay-like soils. Pringle's yampah and Kern River larkspur are locally endemic to the southern Sierra and are considered rare but not endangered.

Piute cypress is dependent upon fire for regeneration. Stands of Piute cypress are primarily even-aged as a result of fire. Two different age classes exist at the Bodfish grove. The older age class is to the northwest of the young stand and is primarily on BLM land.

Presently Sections 24 and 25, T. 27 S., R. 32 E., are part of grazing allotment 119.

Geology of the ACEC is characterized by pre-Cretaceous metasedimentary rocks which have been intruded by Cretaceous mafic rocks. The mafic rocks consist of olivine gabbro, gabbro, anorthositic gabbro and dunite

which is in part serpentinized. At the contact of these units just south of the ACEC, is located the Tripoli tungsten mine. This contact crosses the ACEC. The area has moderate potential for tungsten and associated locatable minerals. It also has moderate potential for geothermal resources.

This site continues to meet the relevance and importance criteria for ACECs. Consideration for continued designation as an ACEC is warranted because the area requires special management to protect and enhance the unique botanical resources.

Objective Manage the Piute Cypress ACEC to protect the Piute cypress grove and other associated sensitive plant species.

Management Prescriptions

- The ACEC is closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing.
- The ACEC is available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted. Grazing operations shall be adjusted or terminated within the cypress community following the completion of studies if they are shown to have a negative effect upon the plant community.
- Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization.
- Access off designated routes of travel is restricted to pedestrian travel.
- Manage as a Day Use area.

Support Actions

- Studies to ascertain the effects of livestock grazing upon the Piute cypress plant community shall be initiated. A grazing exclosure shall be constructed as a part of this study.
- A fire management plan shall be developed to enhance the regeneration of Piute Cypress.

Legal Description

T. 27 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M
Sec. 19

T. 27 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M
Sec. 24 E½SW¼, SE¼
Sec. 25 NE¼, NE¼NW¼

Coast Management Area

ACEC/Size	Management Prescription
California Rocks and Islands * exact size unknown.	Maintain the withdrawal from "settlement, sale, location, or entry, under the general land laws, including the mining laws". Continue protection of the wildlife resource in general by limiting human activities during the nesting season and prohibiting the removal of products which have commercial value .
Cypress Mountain 1,090 acres surface and minerals	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to ESU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Pt. Sal * 77 acres	Closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing. Manage as a Day Use Area Proposed for withdrawal from the mining laws. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns. Designated as closed to OHV use. Access is limited to pedestrians travel on designated trails within the ACEC.
Salinas River 1,000 acres and 835 acres minerals	Manage the riparian zone as a Day Use area. Withdraw riparian zone (c. 10 acres) from mining laws. Horses travel is limited to off designated routes in the riparian zone. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to it's unsuitability and other resource concerns.
Tierra Redonda 320 acres and 80 acres minerals	Open to leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining law. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to it's unsuitability. Sand dunes are limited to pedestrian access only.

Valley Management Area

ACEC/Size	Management Prescription
Alkali Sinks 402 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Manage as a Day Use area Access off designated routes of travel is restricted to pedestrian travel. Water diversions are prohibited. Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Carrizo Plain * 199,030 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following special stipulations: ESU - Protected Species, ESU - Sensitive Species and ESU - Raptors. Implement the Carrizo Plain Natural Area Management Plan. Soda Lake and the surrounding wetlands shall be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Camping is restricted to designated locations. Portions are available for livestock grazing for research and management purposes.

Valley Management Area

ACEC/Size	Management Prescription
Chico Martinez * 3,240 acres and 1,280 acres minerals.	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the LSU - Protected Species stipulation. Access off designated routes of travel is limited to pedestrian and equestrian travel. Available for livestock grazing.
Goose Lake 40 acres	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under mining laws. Manage as a Day Use area Access off designated routes of travel is limited to pedestrian travel. Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Kettleman Hills 6,730 acres and 3,765 acres minerals.	Open for the leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following stipulations: LSU - Protected Species and LSU - Raptors. Available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted.
Lokern 3,110 acres and 3,420 acres minerals	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to the following stipulations: LSU - Protected Species, LSU - Sensitive Species. If a suitable mineral materials site cannot be found outside of the ACEC, sales of mineral materials may be authorized at the site of the old Elk Hill Community pit. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns, unless research shows grazing is necessary to meet management objectives.

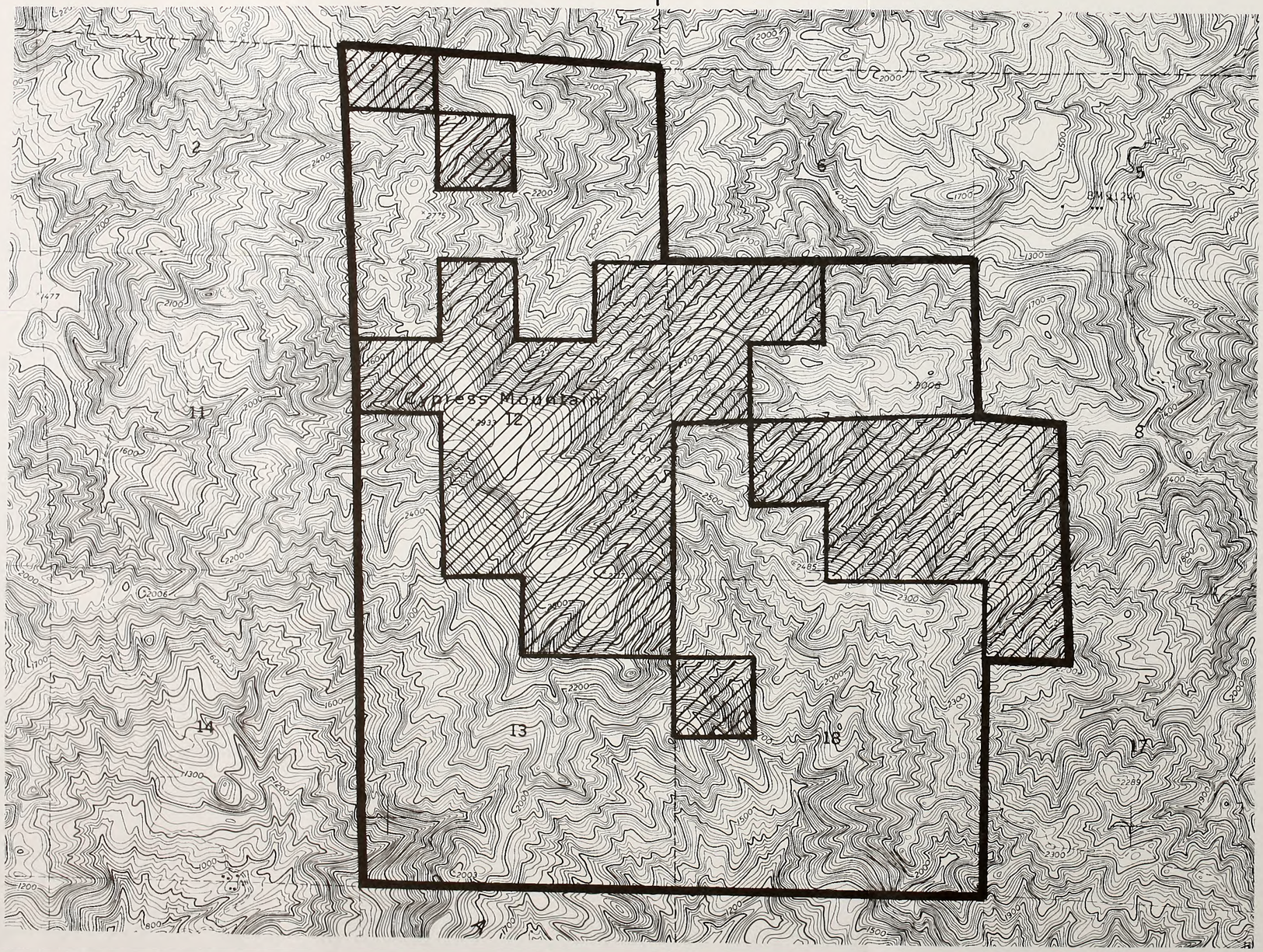
South Sierra Management Area

ACEC/Size	Management Prescription
Blue Ridge * 3,195 acres and 2,100 acres minerals	Closed to oil, gas and geothermal leasing. The area is proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Unavailable for livestock unless grazing is necessary to assist in condor recovery. Designated as closed to OHV's. Public access may be restricted during condor use periods.
Case Mountain 18,530 acres	Open for the leasing of oil and gas resources subject to the LSU - Raptor stipulation. Closed to the leasing of geothermal resources. The two access routes, Salt Creek Road and Oak Grove Road off Mineral King, are open to mountain biking but closed to other public vehicular travel until a management plan is written for the area. Off road public access is limited to pedestrians and equestrians only. Travel within the sequoia groves is limited to pedestrians. Available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted and grazing will continue to be authorized. Grazing operations shall be adjusted or terminated within the sequoia community if studies show they have a negative effect upon the plant community.
Horse Canyon 1,530 acres and 1,330 acres minerals.	Open for leasing of oil, gas, and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Piute Cypress * 865 acres and 175 acres minerals	Closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing. Available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted. Collection of vegetative materials within the ACEC requires authorization. Access off designated routes of travel is restricted to pedestrian travel. Manage as a Day Use area.

* existing ACEC

R. 9 E.

R. 10 E.



SCALE:
0 1/2 1
MILES

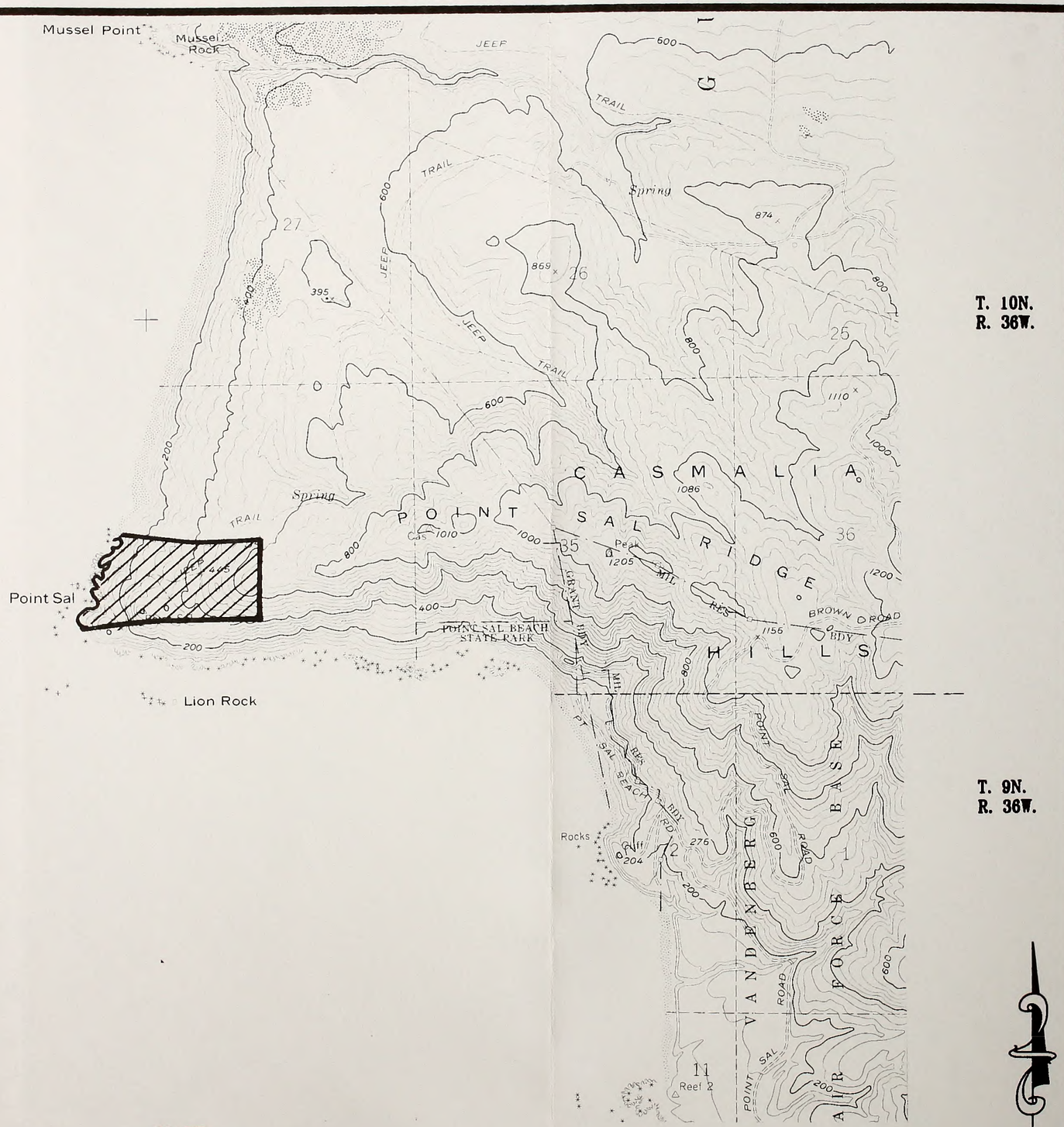
Coast Management Area
Cypress Mountain ACEC

ACEC Boundary

Private Land

BLM Land

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area



T. 10N.
R. 36W.

T. 9N.
R. 36W.

SCALE:
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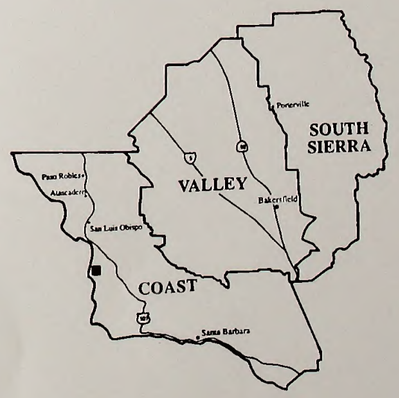
MILES

Coast Management Area
Point Sal ACEC

ACEC Boundary

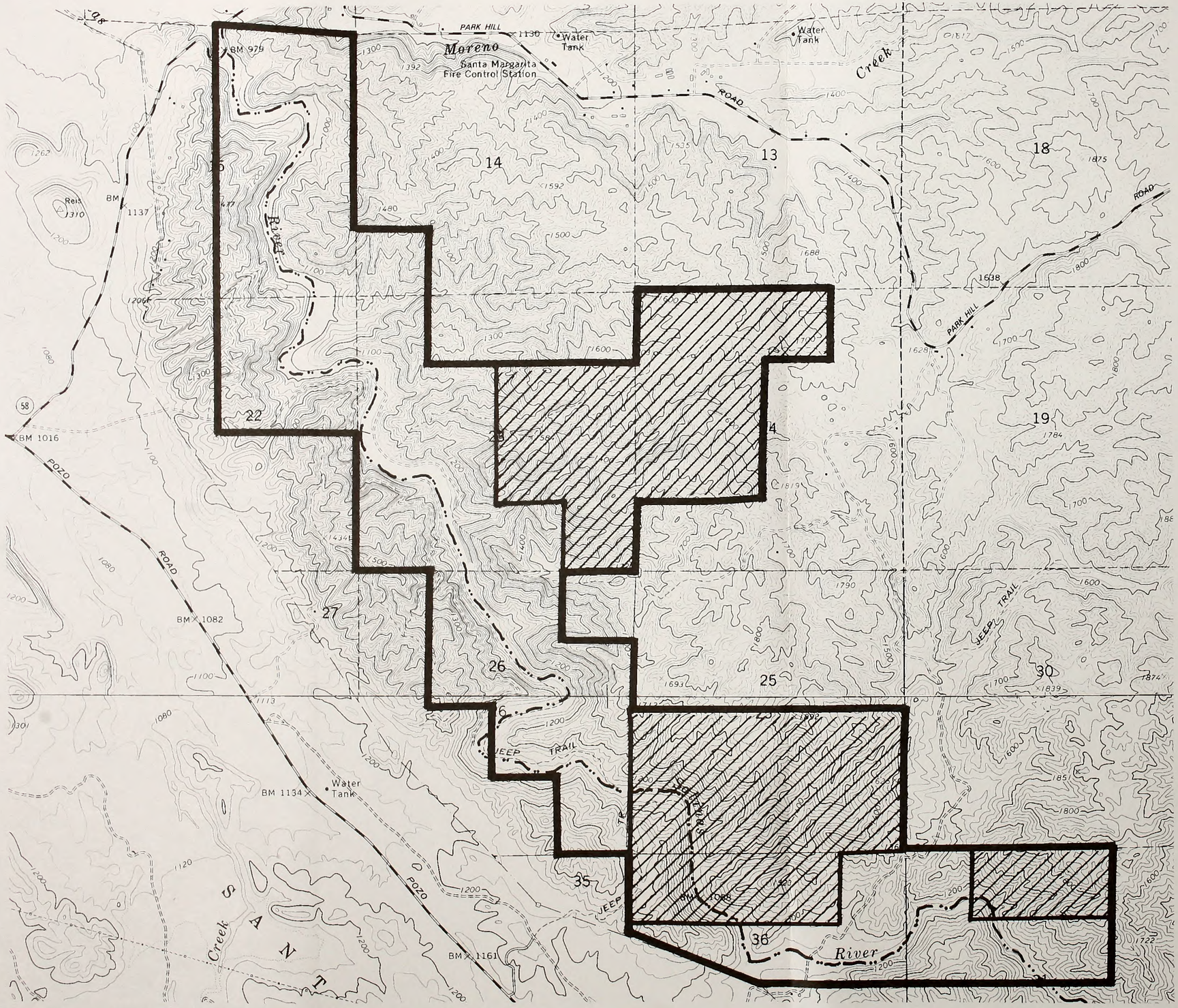
BLM Land



Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

T. 29S. R. 13E.

T. 29S. R. 14E.



Coast Management Area
Salinas River ACEC

ACEC Boundary

Salinas River

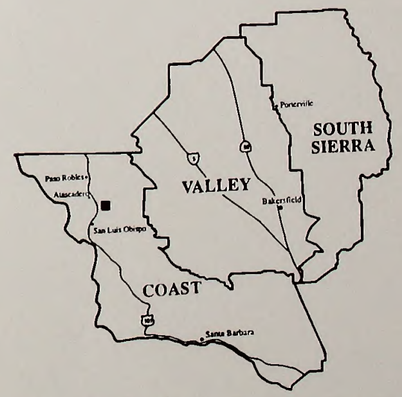
Private Land

BLM Land

SCALE:

0 1/2 1

MILES



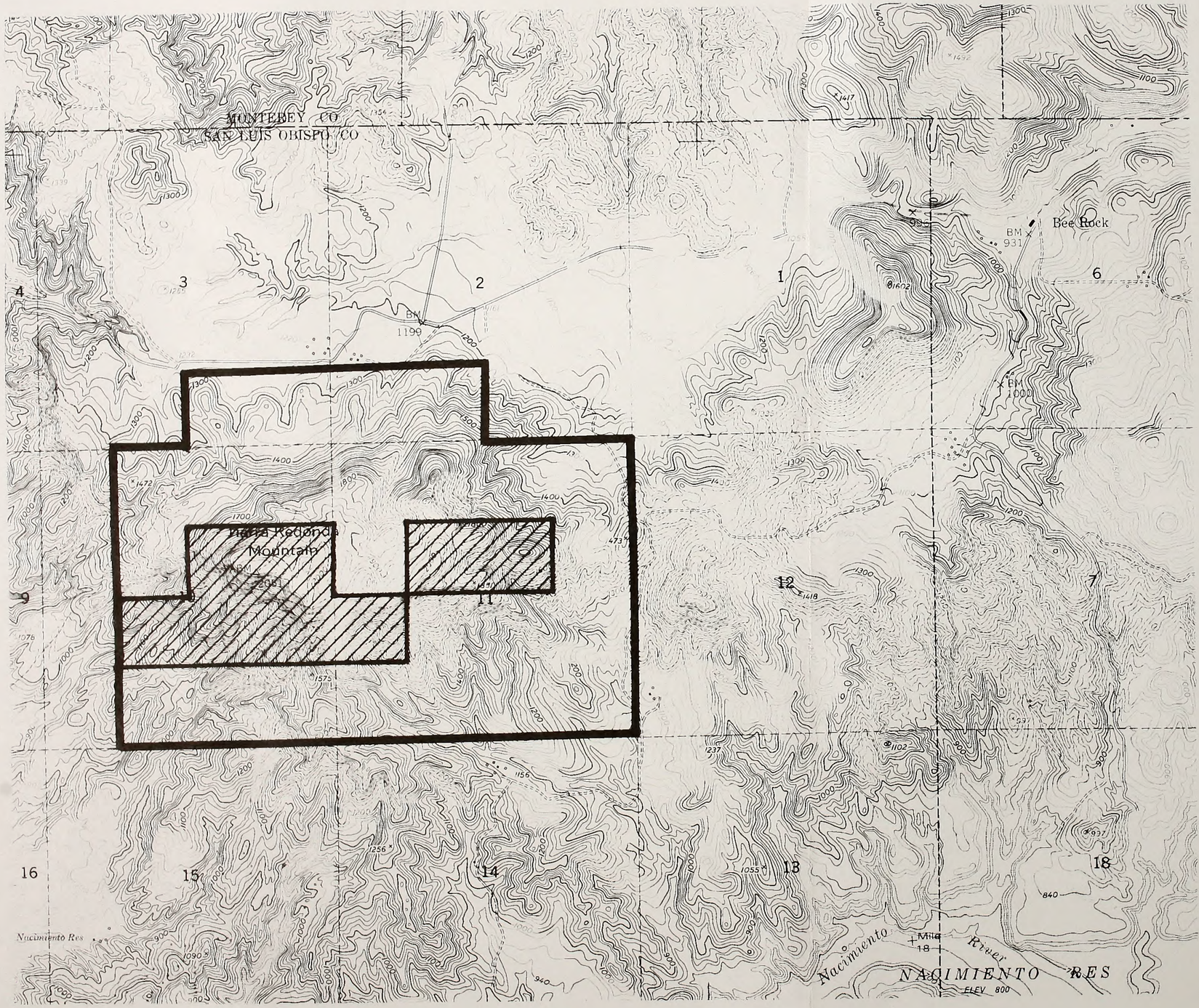
Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

Coast Management Area
Tierra Redonda ACEC

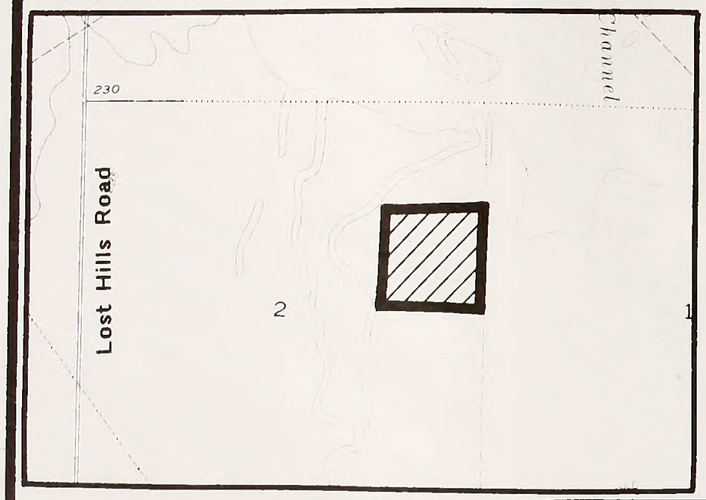
ACEC Boundary

Private Land

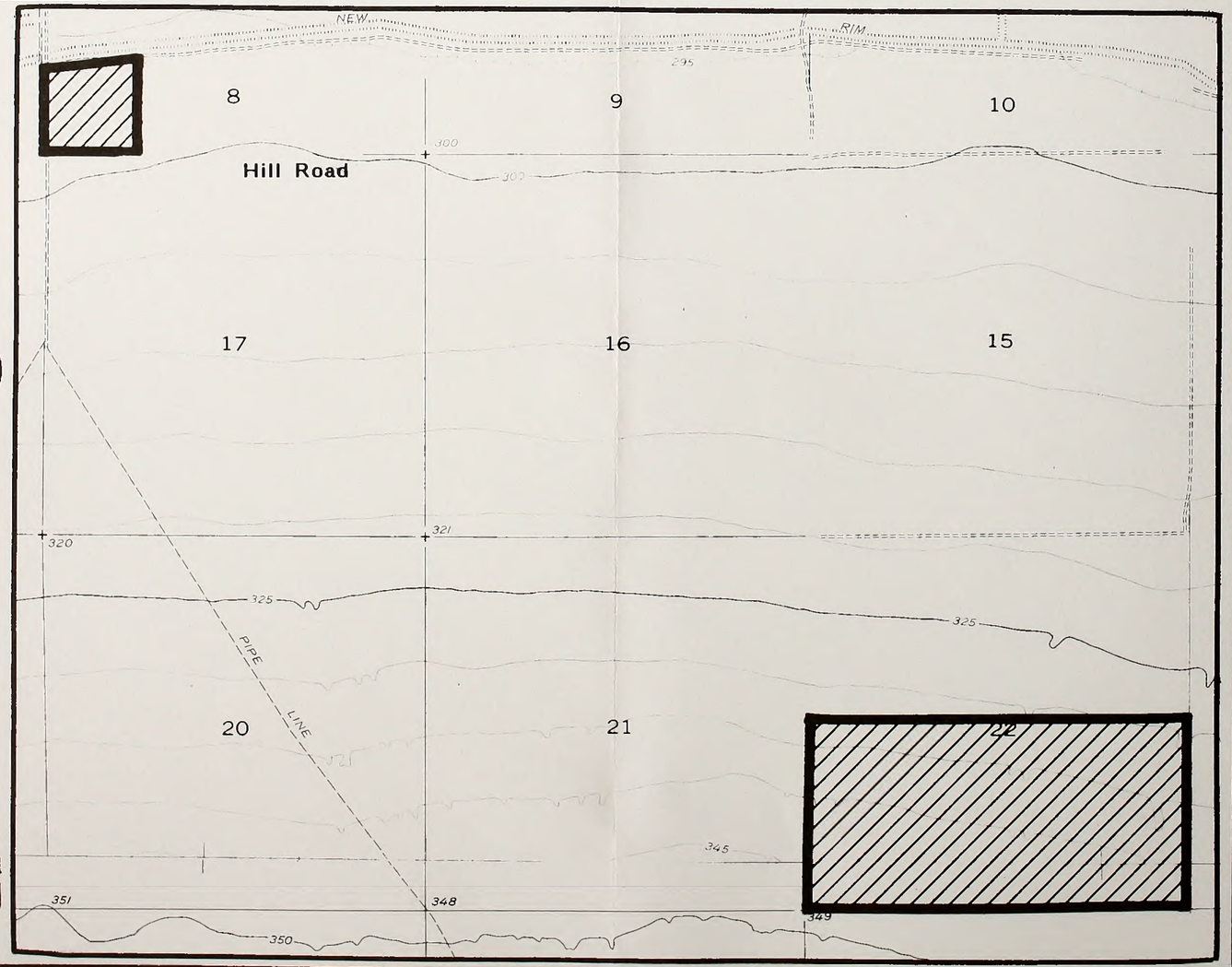
BLM Land



Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area



T. 26S.
R. 21E.
(NORTHERN PARCEL)



T. 32S.
R. 26E.
(SOUTHERN PARCEL)

SCALE:
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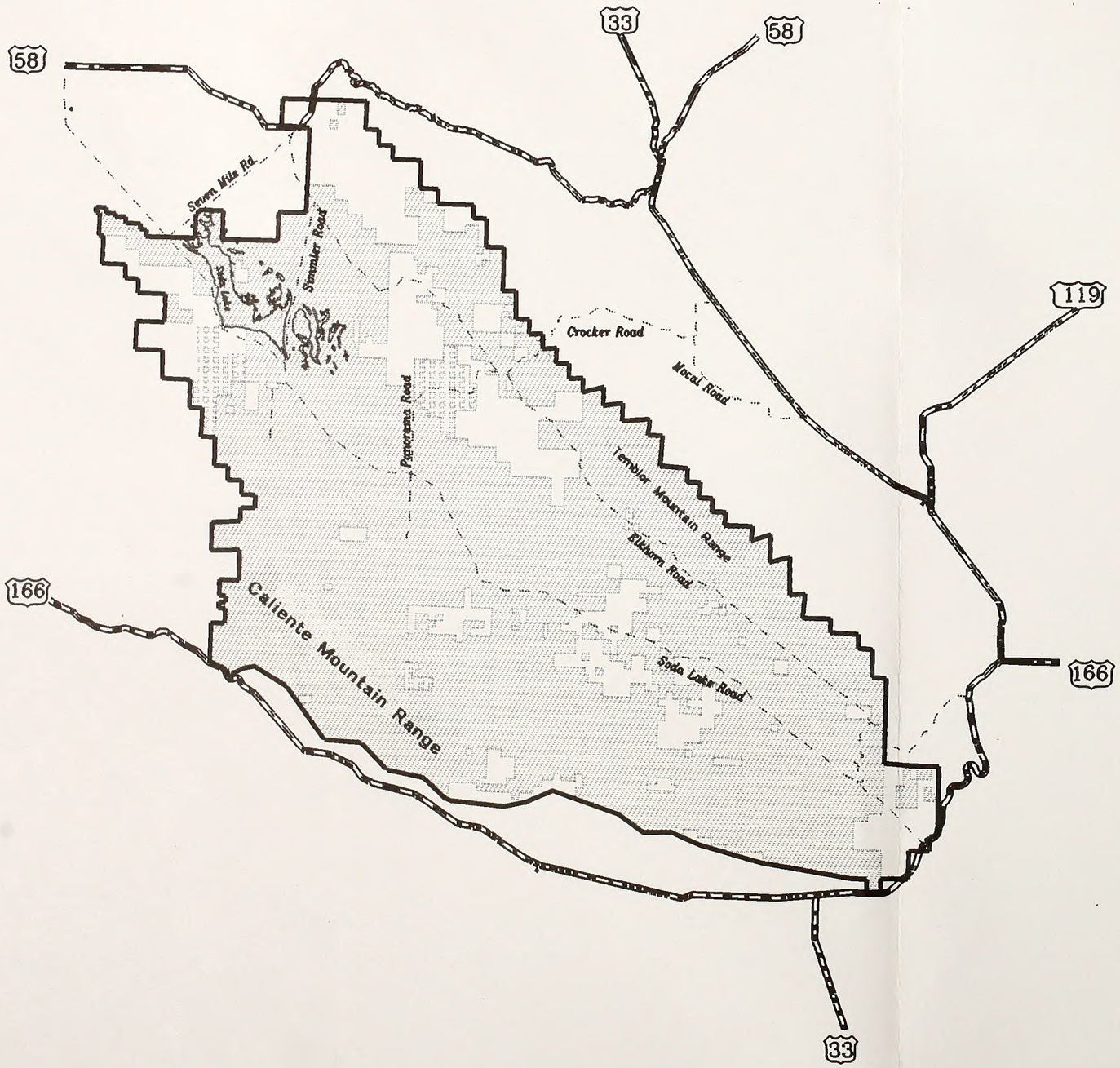
Valley Management Area
Alkali Sink ACEC

ACEC Boundary

BLM Land

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area



SCALE:

0 5 10

MILES

Valley Management Area
Carrizo Plain ACEC

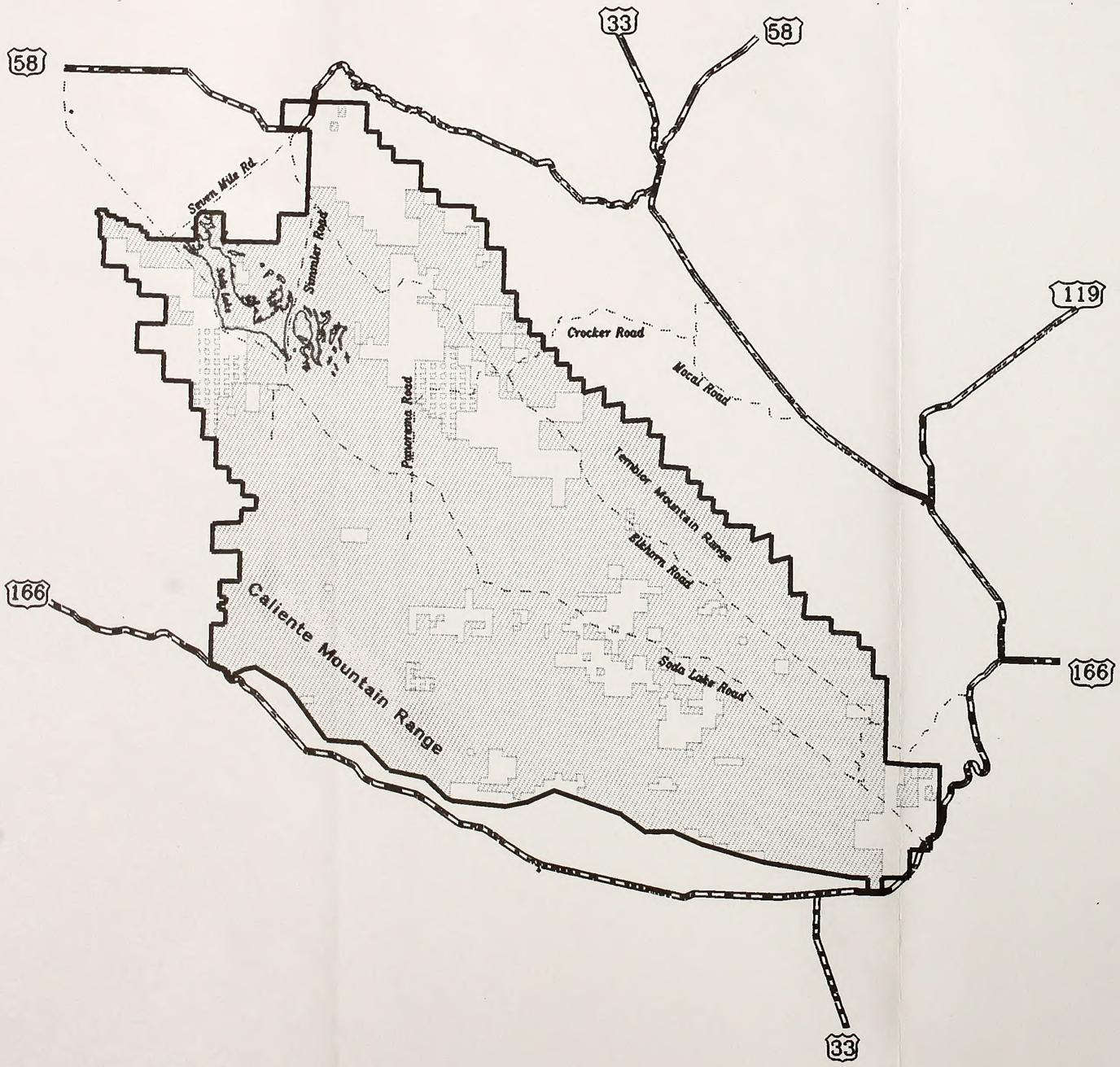
ACEC Boundary

Private Land

BLM Land

California Dept. of Fish and Game

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area



SCALE:

0 5 10

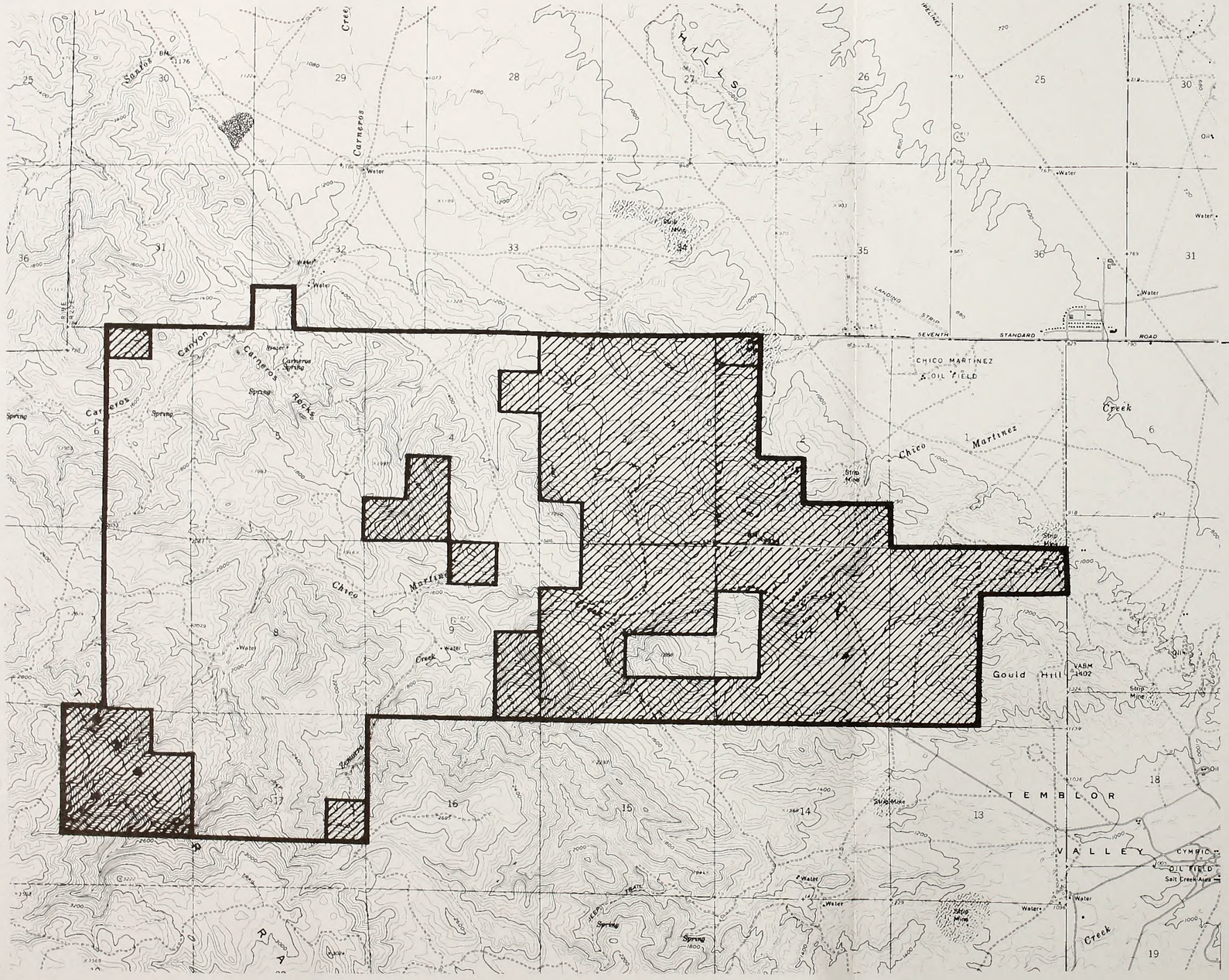
MILES

Valley Management Area
Carrizo Plain ACEC

- ACEC Boundary
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- California Dept. of Fish and Game

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

Valley Management Area
Chico Martinez ACEC



SCALE:

0 1 2

MILES

ACEC Boundary

Private Land

BLM Land

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

Valley Management Area
Goose Lake ACEC

ACEC Boundary

Private Land

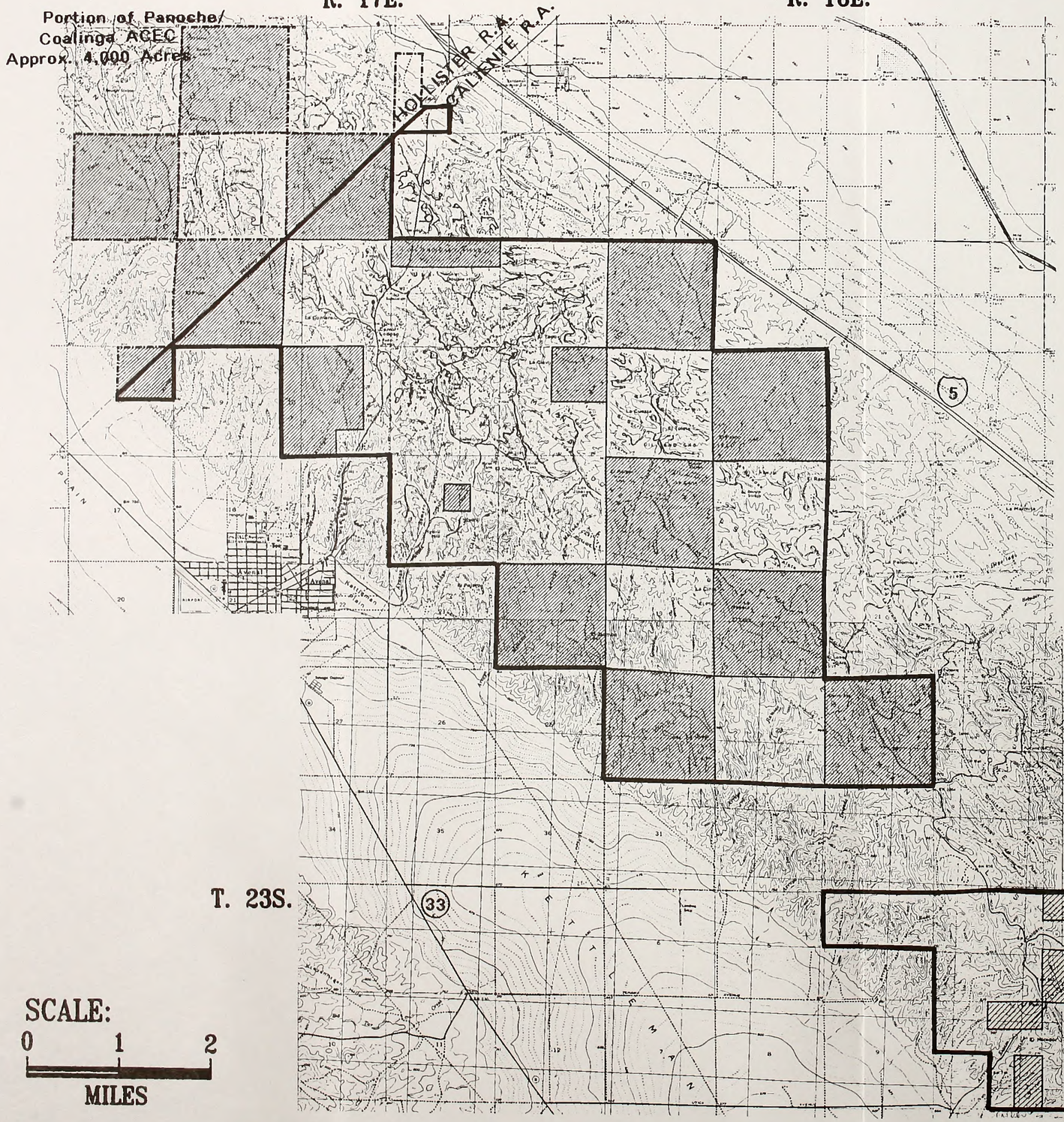
BLM Land

T. 27S.
R. 22E.

Goose Lake Bed

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

SCALE:
0 1/2 1
MILES



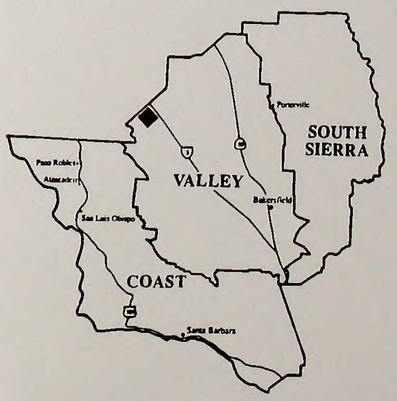
Valley Management Area
Kettleman Hills ACEC

ACEC Boundary

Private Land

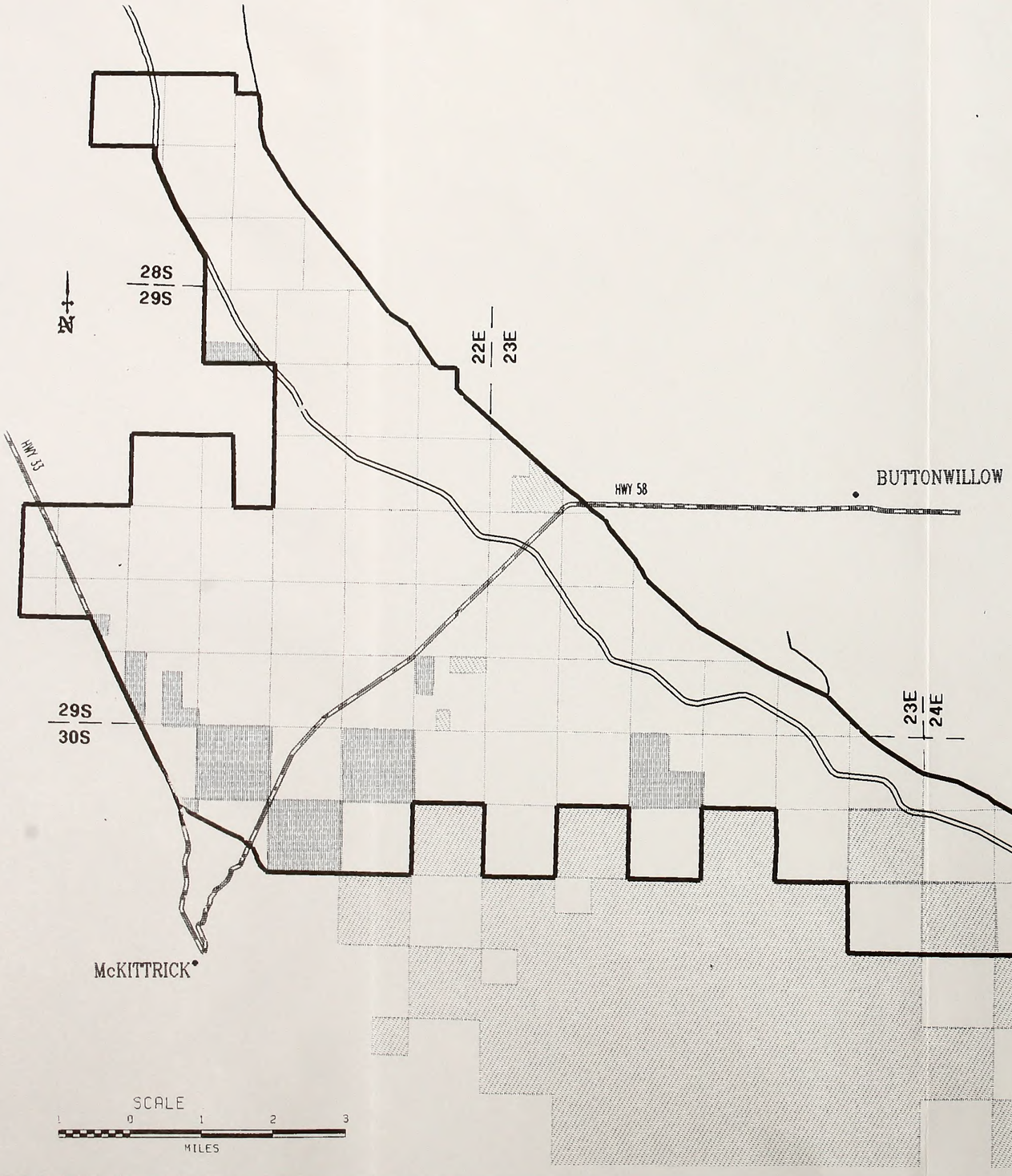
BLM Land

Panoche/Coalinga ACEC
(Hollister Resource Area)



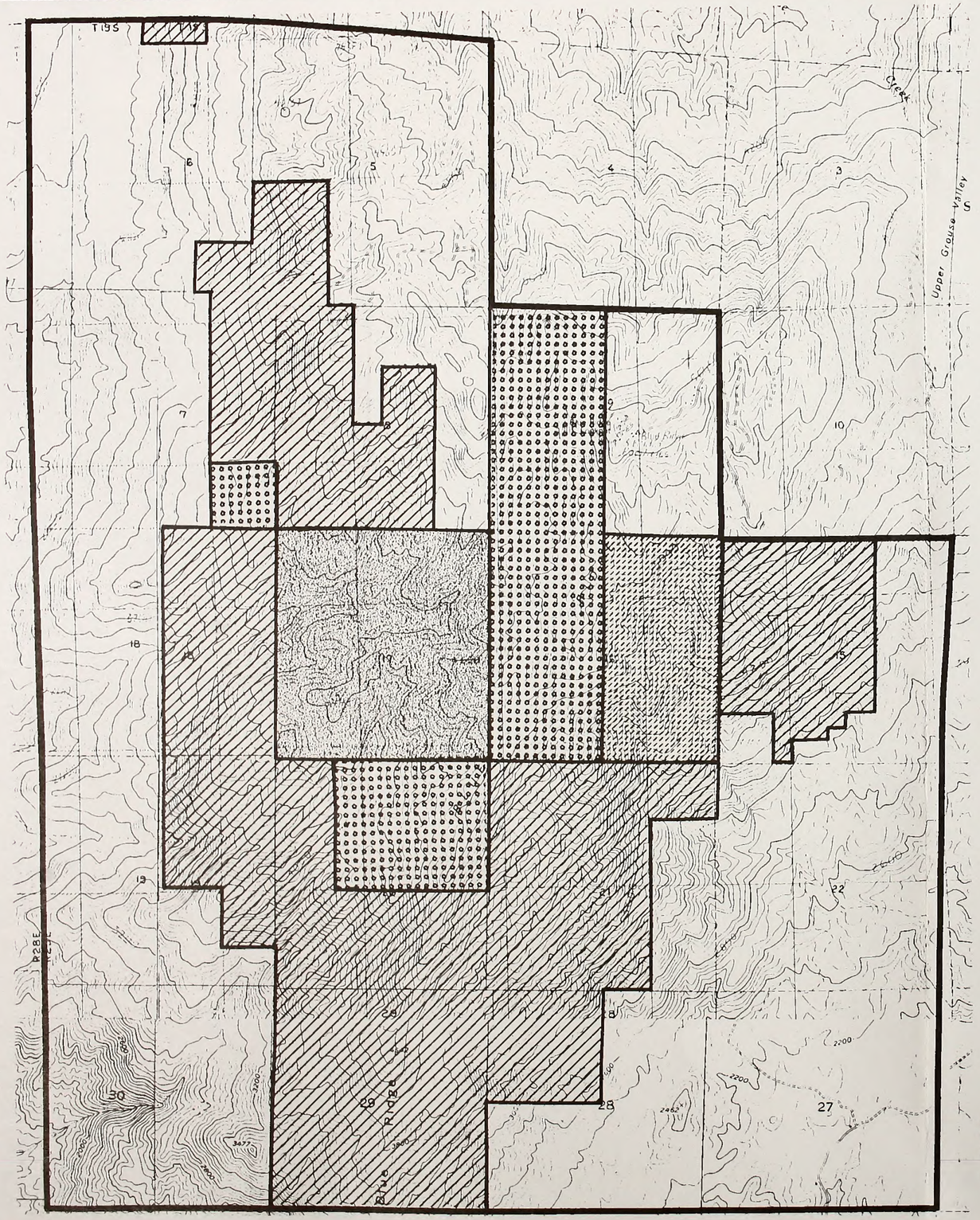
Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

Valley Management Area
Lokern ACEC



- ACEC Boundary
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- Naval Petroleum Reserve
- California Dept. of Fish and Game

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area



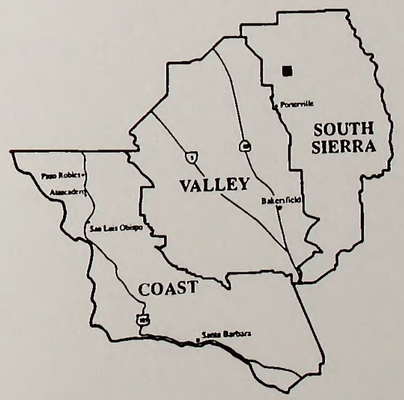
T. 19S
R. 29E

SCALE:
0 1 2
MILES

South Sierra Management Area

Blue Ridge ACEC

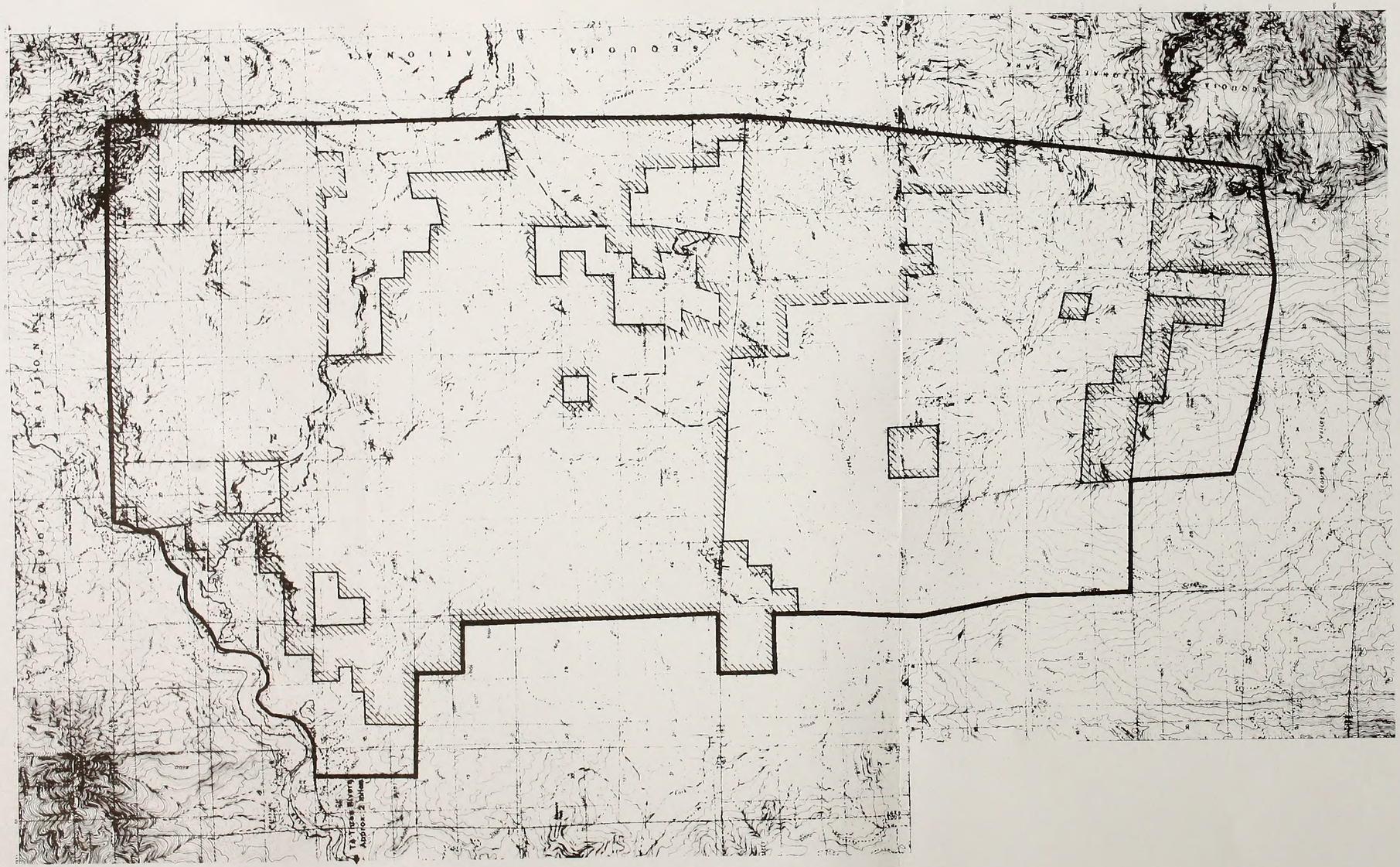
- ACEC Boundary
- Private Land
- BLM Land
- California Dept. of Fish and Game
- State Lands Commission
- Blue Ridge National Wildlife Refuge



Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

T.17S.
R.29E.

T.18S.
R.29E.



SCALE:
0 1 2 MILES

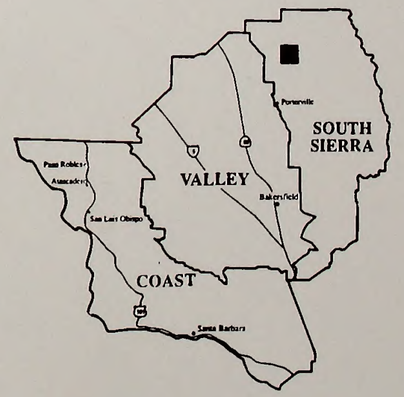
South Sierra Management Area
Case Mountain ACEC

ACEC Boundary

Private Land

BLM Land

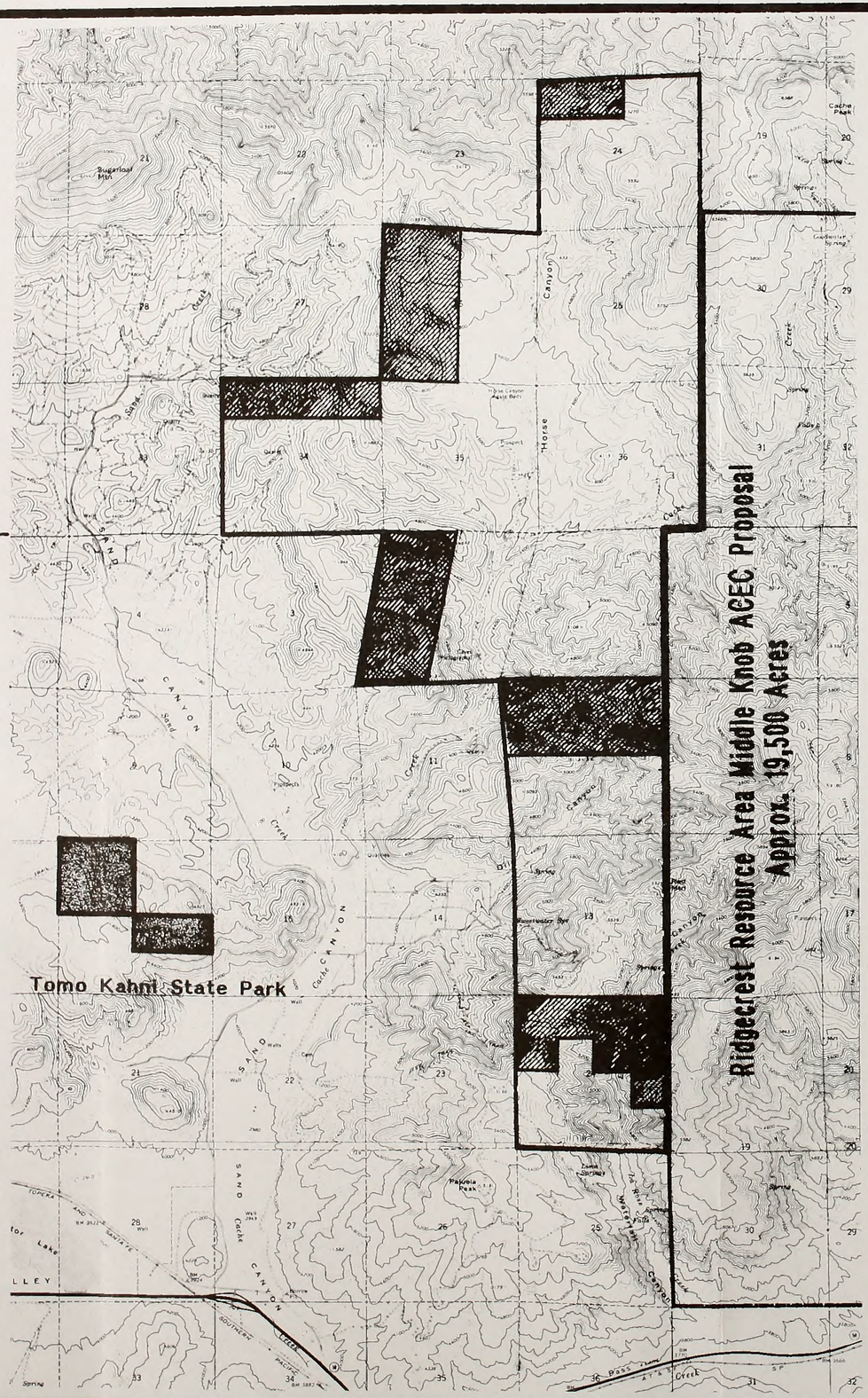
WSA Boundary



Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

T. 31S.
R. 34E.

T. 32S.
R. 34E.



SCALE:
0 1 2
MILES

South Sierra Management Area

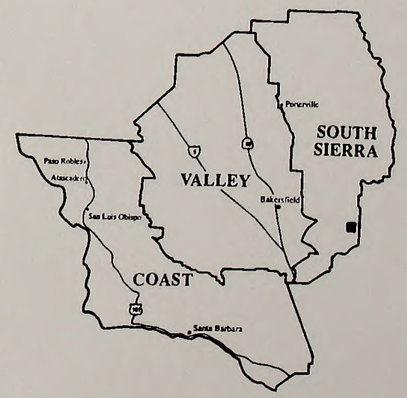
Horse Canyon ACEC

ACEC Boundary

Private Land

BLM Land

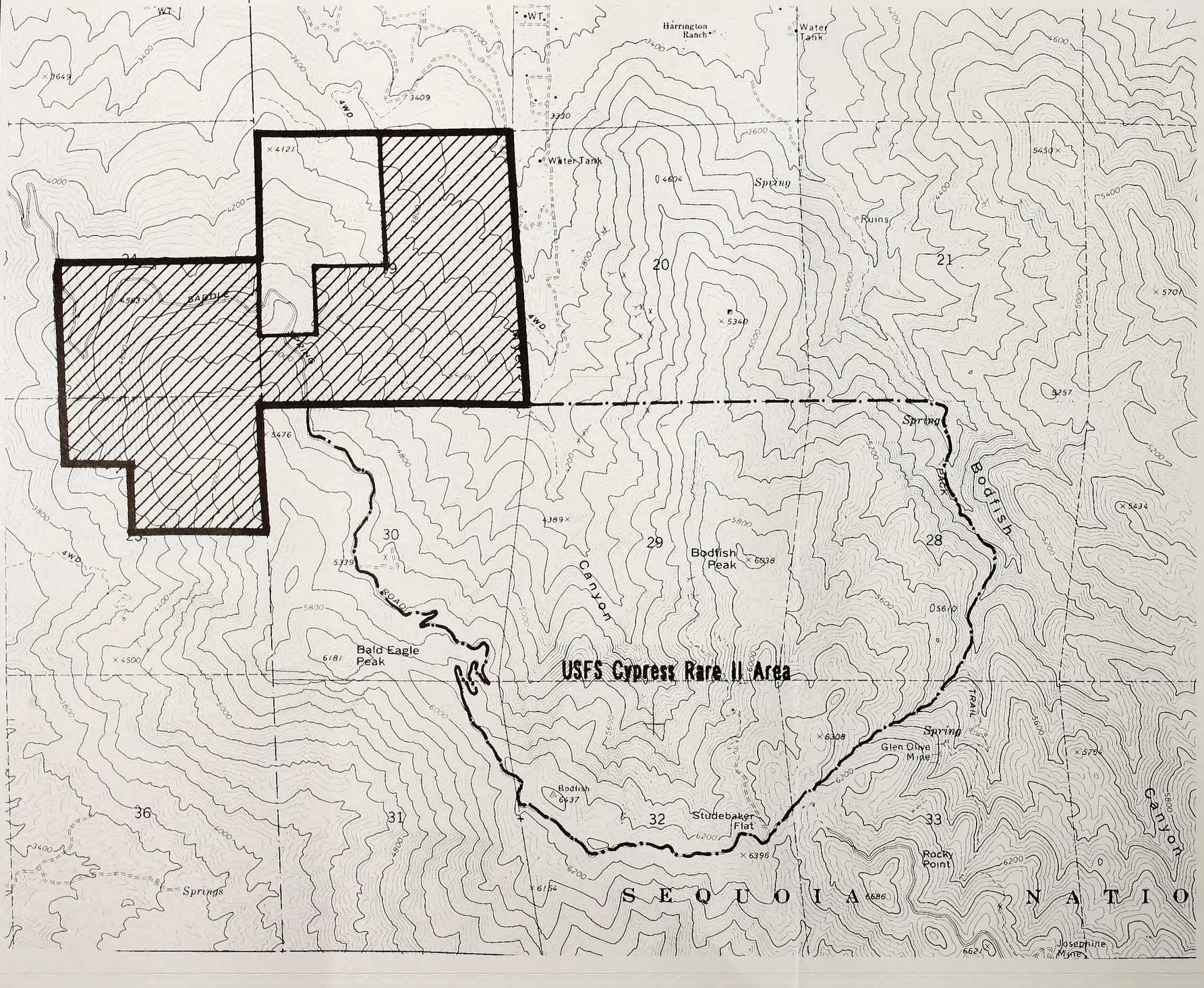
Tomo Kahni State Park



Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

T. 27S. R. 32E.

T. 27S. R. 33E.



South Sierra Management Area
Piute Cypress ACEC

ACEC Boundary

Private Land

BLM Land

USFS Cypress Rare II Area

SCALE:

0 1/2 1

MILES

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

Chapter 12 - Special Management Areas (SMA's)

Introduction

The Special Management Area label is a locally generated identification designed to flag locations which have specialized management concerns or needs but did not warrant ACEC designation. Generally, the Special Management Areas contain resources or opportunities that warrant a level of management narrowly focused on a localized resource or resource use concern. The guidance provided under the management objective and prescriptions in this chapter are assumed to be sufficient to meeting the resource needs for these areas and further activity level planning is not anticipated. However, further refinement of management prescriptions may be necessary to continue to meet management objectives.

Designation and management prescriptions apply only to public lands and minerals activities on Federally reserved mineral estate. Private lands within or adjacent to SMAC boundaries are not affected by these designations or management prescriptions. Existing permittees and other authorized land uses are recognized as valid and grandfathered rights to the extent applicable under the land use authorization.

In addition to the identification of areas to be designated as SMAs, the SMA outlines management objectives and prescriptions for each SMA. The management objectives and prescriptions provide guidance for the Bureau to implement a resource management regime for the special resources of the area, and in responding to applicants for land use authorizations.

SMA's, with the exception of NCLWMAs, are considered land use authorization avoidance areas. They are known to contain resource values that will pose special constraints for and possible cause for denial of applications for land uses that could not be designed to be compatible with the management objectives and prescriptions for the SMA.

A variety of supporting management activities may be taken to implement the management prescriptions. These generally include: posting boundaries, installing information signs, inventory and monitoring, acquisition of access where appropriate, acquisition of additional lands from willing parties as necessary to meet management objectives, and resolution of unauthorized uses. Support actions unique to an SMA are listed as part of the SMA description.

Summary

Fourteen SMAs are identified in the RMP containing approximately 21,500 acres. Two existing NCLWMAs are also carried forward from previous plans. The locations of the SMAs are shown on the Resource Area map included in the map packet. The chart at the end of the chapter summarizes the information presented contained in the individual SMA narratives that follow.

SMA Descriptions-Coast Management Area

Frog Pond Mountain

Frog Pond Mountain consists of a 53-acre parcel of public land located in western San Luis Obispo County. The parcel is located four air miles southwest of Atascadero and eight air miles northeast of Morro Bay.

The area includes 10 acres of California Bay Forest, a plant community considered rare by the California Department of Fish and Game. The California Bay Forest on public land ranges from exclusive stands of California bay forming closed canopies along the riparian zone supported by Frog Pond Spring, to mixed stands of California bay, toyon, black sage and chamise on the north facing slopes. Deciduous willows with maidenhair, sword and coffee ferns, moss and other wet area species occur along a second riparian corridor that extends north of Frog Pond Spring. This small patch of California Bay Forest may be one of the few locations on public lands, and one of the southernmost examples of this community type. The parcel is adjacent to a growing development of private home sites. With increased population, it is anticipated that human visitation and use of the site will increase.

Steep topography and the presence of dense vegetation, which includes poison oak at the one easily accessible location of the parcel, has helped to prevent significant impacts to the site. Current impacts to the parcel include an unauthorized water diversion by a private landowner for domestic household use. Increased water diversion or even continued water diversion may adversely impact the California Bay Forest which is heavily dependent on moist conditions.

A wildfire swept over the parcel in 1994. With the exception of the riparian zone supporting the California Bay Forest the entire parcel was burned.

No oil and gas leases, grazing authorizations or land use authorizations have been issued within the area. Most of the area is underlain by Jurassic basalt flows, except for a bed of chert several hundred feet wide on the western part of the area. Manganese is often associated with these chert beds in the Coast Ranges. Although there are no active mining claims, there is a low potential for the occurrence of manganese.

Highlighting this area as a SMA will provide an opportunity for public education regarding riparian systems, preserve an important example of an extremely rare community, and protect a sensitive riparian system.

Objective Manage Frog Pond Mountain SMA for the protection of riparian resources, and California Bay Forest.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU-Biological stipulation.
- The SMA will be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws.
- The SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.
- Travel in the riparian zone is limited to pedestrians.
- Terminate the Public Water Reserve and manage water resources for the benefit of the riparian system.
- Collection of vegetative materials within the SMA requires authorization.

Support Actions

- Work with adjacent private landowners in implementing objectives to protect the riparian resources.

Legal Description

T. 28 S., R. 12 E., MDB&M
Sec. 31 Lots 1, 2

Hopper Mountain

Hopper Mountain consists of 2,025 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 3,240 acres of Federal mineral estate adjacent to three historically important California condor areas: Sespe Condor Sanctuary, Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge and Sespe-Piru Critical Condor Area.

The Sespe Condor Sanctuary was established in 1947 following field studies by Carl B. Korford between 1939 and 1946. Originally about 35,000 acres, the Sespe Condor Sanctuary was enlarged in 1951 to include approximately 53,000 acres within Los Padres National Forest. The Sespe Condor Sanctuary is closed to all non-permitted entry with the exception of two travel corridors that allow hikers and horseback riders to pass through the area.

Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1975 with the purchase of the Hopper Ranch by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The area was purchased to serve as a buffer from development for the Sespe Condor Sanctuary and to provide an area for a condor feeding program. In the past, carcasses were provided during the winter months and at times during the nesting and fledgling periods. The ranch house was used as headquarters for the condor field program that monitored the wild population of California condors.

The Sespe-Piru Critical Condor Area was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 1976. The Sespe-Piru Critical Condor Area includes the Sespe Condor Sanctuary.

In 1988, both Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge and the Sespe Condor Sanctuary were used as release sites for Andean condors. The first two releases of captive reared California condor chicks were made at a release site in the Sespe Condor Sanctuary in 1992. In an attempt to reduce the potential of birds to be attracted to areas of human activity, subsequent releases have been moved to Lion Canyon, a more remote area in Santa Barbara County.

A forthcoming update of the California Condor Recovery Plan is likely to recommend that management of the Sespe Condor Sanctuary, Sespe-Piru Critical Condor Habitat Area and Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge continue to be focused on maintaining suitable nesting and foraging habitat for condors.

Management of the Hopper Mountain SMA may involve transferring all or a portion of the SMA to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or U.S. Forest Service. Alternately, a cooperative management agreement may be developed with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or U.S. Forest Service. Parcels within the SMA may also be exchanged for other parcels that would be of more value to the Condor Recovery Program.

Objective Manage the Hopper Mountain SMA to support the California Condor Recovery Program and to complement management of the adjacent Sespe Condor Sanctuary, Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge and Sespe-Piru Critical Condor Habitat Area.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is open to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to the LSU - Protected Species stipulation.
- The SMA will be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws.
- Portions of the SMA are available for livestock grazing if grazing operations complement management objectives, and portions are unavailable for livestock grazing due to their unsuitability.

Support Actions

- Develop a cooperative management agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service for cooperative management.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 4 N., R. 18W., SBB&M
Sec. 3 Lots 9, 10, SE¼SW¼
Sec. 4 Lots 9, 10, NW¼SW¼
Sec. 6 Lot 6
Sec. 8 Lot 4
Sec. 18 Lots 3, 4, E½SW¼

T. 4 N., R. 19W., SBB&M
Sec. 5 Lots 3, 6, 7 part, 8, 9, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼
Sec. 6 Lots 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 38,portions of MS3217
Sec. 9 NE¼NE¼, S½
Sec. 11 NW¼SW¼
Sec. 12 S½S½
Sec. 13 N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
Sec. 14 SE¼NE¼,NE¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼
Sec. 22 NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼

T. 4 N., R. 20W., SBB&M
Sec. 1 Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, MS3217, MS3353

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 4 N., R. 18W., SBB&M
Sec. 4 Lots 5, 6
Sec. 5 Lots 5, 9, 12, SE¼
Sec. 7 Lots 8, 9
Sec. 8 Lots 2, 3
Sec. 18 Lot 5, SE¼NE¼, NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼

T. 4 N., R. 19W., SBB&M
Sec. 1 SE¼
Sec. 4 Lots 3, 4, NE¼, E½NW¼
Sec. 8 SE¼NW¼
Sec. 9 NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, NW¼
Sec. 10 All
Sec. 11 S½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, W½SE¼
Sec. 14 NW¼NE¼
Sec. 17 N½NW¼
Sec. 18 N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼
Sec. 22 S½

Huasna Peak

Huasna Peak is located approximately 7 miles east of the community of Nipomo in San Luis Obispo County. To the east and adjacent to the parcel are both the Huasna River and Twitchell Reservoir. The parcel consists of approximately 1,005 acres of Federal surface and subsurface.

Most of this parcel is extremely rugged with narrow and steep-sided drainages covered with an impenetrable mass of chamise and chaparral. A fire trail trends from Boar Peak to Huasna Peak. There is no public or administrative access to this parcel. The area supports a diverse assemblage of vegetative communities - Chamise Chaparral, Central Coastal Scrub, Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub, Coast Live Oak Woodland. Two rare plants, Hoover's bent grass (Agrostis hooveri) and Bishop manzanita (Arctostaphylos obispoensis) are locally abundant on the public land parcels. The parcels to the west in Sections 8 N½NE¼ and Section 9 W½NW¼ SBB&M are not within the confines of the SMA. This parcel was not included in the SMA because BLM owns only the subsurface and the parcel did not meet management objective.

The Huasna Peak parcel is within the ethnographic boundary of the Chumash; however, the area is near the interface of the Chumash and Salinan cultural groups. Although there is not a consensus between researchers on which group occupied the Huasna area, the area is generally attributed to the Obispeno, a northern Chumash group. Huasna is a Chumash placename for village. The Huasna parcel has been identified by the northern Chumash as a place having spiritual or religious values to their people.

Objective Manage the Huasna Peak SMA to provide protection to the natural landscape in order to preserve the Native American traditional lifeway values associated with the land and the diversity of faunal and floral resources.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU.
- The SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.

Support Actions

- Develop an agreement with Native American representatives and adjacent land owners to assist BLM in the management of the parcel to enhance the management objective.

Legal Description

T. 11 N., R. 33 W., SBB&M

Sec. 9 Lot 1, NW¼NE¼ S½NE¼, SE¼
Sec. 10 Lots 2, 3, SW¼NW¼, SW¼, W½SE¼
Sec. 15 NW¼NE¼, NW¼
Sec. 16 NE¼

Irish Hills

The Irish Hills Special Management Area is approximately six miles southwest of the city of San Luis Obispo, and just southeast of Montana de Oro State Park and consists of 1,104 acres of Federal surface and subsurface and 560 acres of Federal mineral estate.

The primary plant communities here are Coast Live Oak Forest, Southern Bishop Pine Forest, and Chaparral (Holland 1986). The Southern Bishop Pine Forest is a plant community considered rare by the California Department of Fish and Game. Bishop pine is plentiful in the Coon Creek watershed extending from its summit to the sea. This is a closed-cone pine whose seeds are normally released only during fire (Hoover 1970). Some of the largest oaks in San Luis Obispo County occur here and manzanitas two feet in diameter and forty feet high have been identified. Two federally listed plants, Morro manzanita and Indian Knob mountainbalm, are known to occur west of the SMA boundary and may occur within the SMA as well. A waterfall on Diablo Creek has scenic value.

The area has a number of rights-of-way, including roads and transmission lines serving the nearby nuclear power plant. There is no general public access to several of the parcels due to security measures at the nuclear facility.

There are no mining claims on public lands within the SMA. There are three oil and gas leases within the SMA. A portion of this area is patented to the State of California through the R&PP Act. A portion of the SMA is withdrawn as CA 250 03/15/1973.

This SMA lies within the Santa Maria Basin which is considered to have high potential for the occurrence of oil and gas. A drill well operated by Texaco was plugged and abandoned in 1958.

Objective Manage the Irish Hills to protect natural landscape and coastal plant communities.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation.
- The SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.

Support Actions

- Establish a Cooperative Management Agreement with state parks, Pacific Gas and Electric, or adjacent landowners.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 31 S., R. 11 E., MDB&M
Sec. 8 NE¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼
Sec. 9 NW¼NW¼
Sec. 17 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, W½NE¼, NW¼
Sec. 18 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, W½NE¼
Sec. 20 Lots 1, 2, 3, N½NE¼
Sec. 21 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, N½N½, SW¼NE¼

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 31 S., R. 11 E., MDB&M
Sec. 8 NW¼NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼
Sec. 14 NW¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼, S½SW¼, N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼

Rusty Peak

Rusty Peak consists of 797 acres of Federal surface and 635 acres of Federal mineral estate. The area is approximately eight miles west of Atascadero, and six miles north of Morro Bay in San Luis Obispo County.

Vegetative communities consist of serpentine chaparral, coast live oak woodland, and valley and foothill grassland (Holland 1986). Serpentine soils are present within the area. The San Luis serpentine dudleya is known to occur here and potential habitat exists for other serpentine endemics such as the San Benito fritillary, and the Brewer's spineflower. Oaks occur on site, and the area has high quality scenic values.

This SMA is within the historic range of the federal and state endangered California condor. Lacking large rock promontories or large trees suitable for perching, the only conceivable use to which condors may put this area is foraging. The habitat here is typical of the coast range, but unique for the Bureau because of the limited amount of such habitat under Bureau management.

No other sensitive species are known or thought to occur on this parcel. Wildlife species typically seen are mule deer, bobcat, brush rabbit, fence lizard, California quail, California towhee, scrub jay, American kestrel, and red-tailed hawk.

Most of this SMA is underlain by Jurassic basalt flows, however the southwest portion of the area consists of serpentinite. On the northwest end of the area in the NE¼SE¼ Sec 30, a small amount of chromite was recovered at the Middlemast Ranch Mine. In Section 32 a small tonnage of chromite was mined from the Jitney Mine. In addition, there is a copper prospect known as the Prodigal Son Mine in Section 30. There is low to moderate potential for the occurrence of additional chromite here. The potential for economic deposits of copper is extremely low. There are no oil and gas leases or mining claims and no land use authorizations within the SMA.

Objective Manage Rusty Peak SMA to protect serpentine chaparral, coastal live oak woodland, perennial grassland, San Luis serpentine dudleya (*Dudleya bettinae*), and other sensitive plant species.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation.
- The SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 28 S., R. 11 E., MDB&M
Sec. 29 W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼
Sec. 30 Lots 2, 3, 4, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼
Sec. 31 Lot 16
Sec. 32 Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 28 S., R. 11 E., MDB&M
Sec. 20 Lot 3, W½SE¼
Sec. 29 E½, NE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼
Sec. 32 Lots 10, 11

SMA Descriptions-Valley Management Area

Bittercreek

This SMA consists of 960 acres of Federal surface and 4,840 acres of Federal mineral estate located in southwestern Kern County. These lands are located 13 air miles east of Cuyama and 9 air miles south of Maricopa.

Bittercreek SMA includes all Bureau managed public lands and Federal mineral estate within the boundaries of Bittercreek National Wildlife Refuge. Bittercreek National Wildlife Refuge was established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to protect foraging habitat for the California condor (FE/CE). The area also provides habitat for the San Joaquin antelope squirrel (FC2/CT), San Joaquin kit fox (FE/CT), blunt-nosed leopard lizard (FE/CE) and giant kangaroo rat (FE/CE). The area has been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a potential reserve area to assist in the recovery of the San Joaquin kit fox. The area is also within two Essential Condor Habitat Areas, the Carrizo and Elkhorn Plains, and the Southwest Kern County. The area is relatively undisturbed and the primary land use has been livestock grazing. Prior to acquisition of the Hudson Ranch by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the area was considered for subdivision and development. Adjacent areas, such as the San Emigdio Ranch, currently have subdivision and development plans. This SMA lies within the Cuyama Basin which is considered to have high potential for the occurrence of oil and gas.

Livestock grazing is currently authorized through two grazing leases on 760 acres of public land. The Bureau has proposed to issue a grazing authorization on the remaining 200 acres in conjunction with an existing special use permit on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands. Oil and gas leases are the only mineral leases that currently exist in the SMA.

Objective Manage the Bittercreek SMA to serve as a threatened and endangered species conservation area to be compatible with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's management of the surrounding Bittercreek National Wildlife Refuge. If the USF&WS, through development or updating of recovery plans, determines that these areas are no longer considered important for the recovery of threatened and endangered species, management may be modified.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources.

- The SMA is available and currently allotted for livestock grazing.
- Seasonal restrictions and limits on access may be required to prevent disturbance to condors.

Support Actions

- An MOU will be developed with the USF&WS for the cooperative management of these lands, including grazing authorizations.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 10 N., R. 23 W., SBB&M
Sec. 8 SE¼NE¼
Sec. 26 SE¼SW¼
Sec. 30 SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼
Sec. 31 NE¼, E½NW¼
Sec. 33 NE¼SE¼
Sec. 34 SE¼NE¼, N½SW¼
Sec. 35 SW¼NE¼, NW¼, E½SW¼, W½SE¼

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 10 N., R. 23 W., SBB&M
Sec. 9 E½, S½NW¼, SW¼
Sec. 10 S½NW¼, N½SW¼
Sec. 15 N½N½
Sec. 17 SE¼SE¼, E½SE¼
Sec. 18 SW¼SW¼
Sec. 20 N½NE¼, SW¼SW¼
Sec. 21 E½NE¼
Sec. 22 N½NE¼, NW¼
Sec. 27 SW¼NE¼,NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, SW¼,SE¼

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY (cont.)

T. 10 N., R. 23 W., SBB&M
Sec. 28 SE¼NE¼, W½NE¼, E½NW¼, NW¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
Sec. 29 NW¼NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, W½SE¼
Sec. 30 SW¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼
Sec. 32 W½NW¼, S½
Sec. 33 SW¼SW¼
Sec.34 NE¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼, SE¼SW¼, W½SE¼

T. 10 N., R. 24 W., SBB&M
Sec. 9 SE¼SE¼
Sec. 13 SE¼SE¼
Sec. 14 N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
Sec. 22 SE¼NW¼
Sec. 23 SW¼NW¼
Sec. 27 SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼
Sec. 33 W½NE¼, SE¼
Sec. 34 W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, S½
Sec. 35 SE¼NW¼, SW¼, N½SE¼

Caliente National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area
Temblor National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area

These two National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Areas include approximately 114,000 acres of public land in the Caliente and Temblor Mountain Ranges. These National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Areas were established in 1961 to be managed by the Bureau for the development, conservation, utilization and maintenance of their natural resources, including recreation and wildlife resources. These National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Areas are withdrawn from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land entry and script selection laws. A significant portion of both of these areas is included in the Carrizo Plain Natural Area ACEC.

Objective Public land within the Temblor NCLWMA will be managed to: a) improve and maintain shrub communities to benefit wildlife species including quail and chukar, b) stabilize steep unproductive sites to reduce erosion, and c) provide improved recreational opportunities by improving hunting access and route designations, and by segregating conflicting uses.

Public land within the Caliente NCLWMA will be managed to: a) improve and maintain a unique and diverse assemblage of vegetative communities that will benefit wildlife species (including deer, quail and chukar), hunting, hiking and nature study, and b) provide improved recreational opportunities by improving hunting opportunities and route designations, and by segregating conflicting uses.

Management Prescriptions

- These lands are withdrawn from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land entry and script selection laws.
- The SMA is available for livestock grazing and will continue to be authorized.

Legal Description

Caliente National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area encompassing 58,867 acres within:

Mount Diablo Meridian
T. 32S, R. 19E and 20E

San Bernadino Meridian
T. 10N, R. 24W,25W,26Wand 27W
T. 10½N, R. 26W and 27W
T. 11N, R. 25W,26W,27Wand 28W
T. 12N, R. 27W, 28W and 29W

Temblor National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area encompassing 57,750 acres within:

Mount Diablo Meridian
T. 30S, R. 20E and 21E,
T. 31S, R. 21E and 22E,
T. 32S, R. 22E and 23E

San Bernadino Meridian
T. 11N, R 23W, 24W and 25W
T. 12N, R 24W and 25W

SMA Descriptions-South Sierra Management Area

Deer Spring

Deer Spring consists of a 320 acre portion of public land located in southeastern Tulare County, California. The SMA is 36 miles northeast of Lake Isabella, and 34.5 miles northwest of Ridgecrest.

The SMA includes Deer Spring and most of its upstream watershed. The upland portion is vegetated by a mature stand of Great Basin pinyon woodland (Holland 1986) which is intermittently interrupted by rock outcrops or canopy openings created by tree mortality. Deer Spring is an example of montane riparian scrub (Holland 1986) dominated by willows with the upstream portion becoming montane meadow (Holland 1986). The meadow portion is dominated by sedges and grass in the wetter portions, and sagebrush and rabbitbrush in the drier sites. The meadow has been fenced in to preclude grazing. The riparian system was damaged in 1989 from a catastrophic flash flood. Without intervention, further damage is likely resulting in the loss of this valuable riparian system. The protective fence surrounding the meadow has been repeatedly cut allowing continued use of the meadow by livestock.

Deer Spring is located in the migratory corridor of the Monache deer herd. Wildlife utilize the riparian zone as well as the uplands. In addition to wildlife values, the vicinity of Deer Spring has also been shown to have archaeological importance.

The SMA is part of a larger National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area (NCLWMA), established January 26, 1962 by Public Land Order No. 2594, with the objective of encouraging cooperative management of wildlife between the Bureau of Land Management and the California Department of Fish and Game. The SMA is adjacent to the Sacatar Trail Wilderness established by the 1994 Desert Protection Act.

Deer Spring is entirely underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks. There is no known potential for any locatable minerals.

There are no land use authorizations, oil and gas leases, or mining claims within this SMA. There are two grazing permits authorized for this area.

Objective Manage Deer Spring to protect riparian resources, cultural resources, and habitat for deer.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources
- The SMA is available for livestock grazing and currently allotted. The Spring exclosure in unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.

Legal Description

T. 22 S., R. 37 E., MDB&M
Sec. 31 those portions west of the county line, and south of road.

Erskine Creek

Erskine Creek consists of 2,960 acres of Federal surface and 480 acres of Federal mineral estate. The area is approximately three miles southeast of the town of Lake Isabella, and borders the Sequoia National Forest.

All of the SMA except for Section 24 is within the Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area (NCLWMA) established on January 26, 1962, by Public Land Order 2594. The NCLWMA is cooperatively managed with the California Department of Fish and Game under current public land laws. About half of this SMA is also within the Piute Cypress Wilderness Study Area (CA-010-046), which was recommended as unsuitable by the Bureau.

The Valley View Mining District, established in 1865 encompassed the Erskine Creek Area. Intermittent mining activity continued through the 1910s. These early mines were developed for gold, antimony and copper. During the 1950s uranium was discovered and prospected southwest of Laura Peak and southeast of the mouth of Erskine Creek. At this same time tungsten was produced at the Unip mine 1/4 mile northwest of the junction of Willow Gulch and Erskine Creek. Near the head of Spring Gulch tungsten was prospected at the Christmas Tree mine. In the 1970s the Rampors Company explored an area in the SE¼ Sec. 9 and the SW¼ Sec. 10, presumably for gold. During the 1980s the Erskine Creek drainage has been prospected for placer gold and garnets. In addition to the above named mines and prospects, there are numerous unnamed prospects on public lands within the Erskine Creek drainage.

Within the Bodfish Creek drainage, the Mondora (or Polka Dot) mine was active in the 1890s. The foundation of a mill standing in the NW¼ Sec. 21 presumably served this mine, and dates from this period. In the 1970s and early 1980s this mine was worked and a mill was constructed about 500 feet south of the old mill site. The mine is now abandoned. There are other prospects just a few tens of feet south of the USFS boundary in Sec. 28 along Bodfish Creek.

The Erskine Creek SMA has moderate to high potential for gold and tungsten, and low to moderate potential for development of limestone.

The proposed Erskine Creek SMA is underlain by metasedimentary, metavolcanic and granitic rocks. There are relatively extensive marble/limestone outcrops in which caves have developed. There are three known caves, each with vertical entrances up to 120 feet deep. Several small chimneys or openings are also known from this vicinity. These are the only caves on public land in the Resource Area, and they provide the only vertical caving opportunities in the region.

Vegetative communities include open digger pine woodland, chaparral, Mojavean pinyon woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and riparian woodland. The riparian area along the creek, which includes sycamores and willows, has sustained numerous impacts from unauthorized activities. The riparian area has high potential for supporting the federal and state endangered southwestern willow flycatcher. Many neotropical birds nest and migrate along the drainage. The caves are known to provide habitat for Townsend big-eared bats. In addition, the caves may contain unique cave adapted species, although no inventories have been conducted. The Piute Mountains jewelflower is known to occur here, and there is a high potential for the Kern Canyon larkspur to occur within this proposed SMA. Both of these species are considered sensitive.

There are no grazing or oil and gas leases within this SMA. There are 30 mining claims within the area.

Objective Manage the Erskine Creek SMA to protect the limestone caves, riparian areas, Kern County larkspur (*Delphinium purpursii*) and the Piute Mountains jewelflower (*Streptanthus cordatus* var. *piutensis*).

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources. About half of the southwestern portion of the SMA is within the Piute Cypress WSA where no new oil, gas, and geothermal leases may be issued.

- N1/2 Sec. 22 and SE1/4SW1/4 Sec. 15, T. 27 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M, shall be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws.

- A portion of the SMA is available for livestock grazing if riparian resource concerns can be met. A portion of the SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to their unsuitability.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 27 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M
Secs. 9 S½S½
Sec. 14 SE¼SW¼,
Sec. 15 N½NW¼, S½SW¼,
Sec. 16
Sec. 17 E½E½NE¼,
Sec. 20 NE¼NE¼
Sec. 21
Sec. 22
Sec. 23 N½NE¼, NW¼, S½
Sec. 24 NW¼SW¼

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 27 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M
Sec. 14 W½SW¼,
Sec. 15 SE¼NE¼, S½NW¼,
N½SW¼, SE¼,
Sec. 24 SE¼SW¼

Granite Cave

Granite Cave and the encompassing area consist of approximately 5 acres of Federal surface and subsurface. The cave is recognized by the Native Americans to have religious and Traditional Lifeway Values. To protect the sensitive nature of the cave, its location is withheld from public disclosure, pursuant to National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Section 304.

The area is characterized by Pinyon Pine Juniper Woodland located on the northern slopes of the Piute Mountains, which overlook the community of South Lake.

Objective Manage Granite Cave for protection of its cultural resource and Native American traditional lifeway values, and its microclimate and natural environ including the bats.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU stipulation.

Support Actions

- Conduct systematic maintenance to the cave gate and sign.

Legal Description

Portions within T. 26 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M

Keyesville

This historic mining area consists of 7,133 acres of Federal surface and 220 acres Federal mineral estate in eastern Kern County, southwest of the U.S.F.S. managed Isabella Lake Dam and campgrounds. The area is bounded by Sequoia National Forest to the north and west. To the south lies the resort town of Lake Isabella. Highway 178 runs along Keyesville's south side while Highway 155 separates the area on its east from the Lake Isabella Reservoir.

Ethnographically, the area was occupied by the Palagewan Tubatulabal Indian group. Historically, Joseph R. Walker, who led one of John C. Fremont's expeditions over Walker Pass in 1834, earned the honor of being

the first white American to have entered Kern Valley. In 1851, gold was first discovered on Greenhorn Creek near the Kern River by an exploration party sent out by John C. Fremont. This discovery led to the first Kern River gold rush. Prospectors spread out finding rich placer gold yielding as much as $50 per pan and several lode deposits. The town of Petersburgh, near the summit of Greenhorn Mountain, was established about 1858 and became an important overnight stop and supply point. The location overlooked Keyesville. The earthen Keyesville Fort was constructed during the Tule River Indian War of 1856 to protect the settlers, but was never utilized.

After discovery of placer gold in the Kern River in the spring of 1854 a stampede of miners began to the area. By January 1855, the area was again swarming with miners. But, even before this rush, in 1852 Richard Keys, discovered lode gold. Soon afterward, Captain Maltby discovered the nearby Mammoth mine. Abia T. Lightner constructed the first stamp mill in the area. By 1858 there were five water driven mills with 22 stamps. However, the floods of 1861 - 1862 destroyed them all. The town of Keyesville supported about 50 to 60 people and boasted eight houses, a saloon, and crude hotel. A 20-stamp mill was erected in 1865 on the Kern River, but the mill proved inefficient and only ran a short time. After the Euro-Americans had heavily mined the gulches for placer gold, the Chinese arrived to work the sands.

Mines in Keyesville were idle until a 1897 revival. During this time, a 5-stamp mill was erected at the Keyes mine and a 10-stamp mill at the Mammoth. Both mines were intermittently active until about World War II. The Keyes mine produced a total of $450,000 and the Mammoth about $500,000.

Due primarily to the high cost of underground mining of the relatively small ore bodies, mining has given way to sheep and cattle ranching. Today, the historic townsite of Keyesville is situated on private land and is little more than a ghost town.

Inventory records indicate at least twenty known cultural resource sites are located within the confines of the SMA. Prehistoric site types typically found consist of milling features, midden deposits, rock shelter, and rock art. Historic resources include placer and hardrock gold mines, the Lightner cabin and cemetery, Keyesville village, and the fort. The Keyesville area played a significant role in the early American western expansion, settlement, and mineral exploitation in California.

The Keyesville Area is entirely underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks. Small scale underground hard-rock and placer gold mining continues today. For this reason the central part of the Keyesville SMA is considered to have high potential for gold.

Within the last 10 years decomposed granite has also been mined within the boundaries of the SMA.

Encompassing about 100 acres in the southeastern corner of the SMA, is an area of high potential for geothermal resources. This area extends from Kernville Hot Springs on the northeast to Democrat Hot Springs on the southwest.

By far the most dramatic natural feature of the parcel is an approximately 3.5-mile stretch of the Lower Kern River Gorge. This important white-water river attracts about 12,000 commercial and non-commercial rafters from all over the USA each year. The river and its tributaries are also used by recreationists for gold panning. Gold mining was and still is an historic use of this site. Several unfenced mine shafts exist and present a significant hazard to recreationists.

Ecologically, the area is classified as blue oak/digger pine and riparian, with no known occurrences of rare or threatened species. The Pearl Harbor Survivor's Association's Pearl Harbor Memorial Tree Plantation (a barbed wire enclosure of 40 acres planted with pine trees) is located alongside the road leading to the river at the Hwy 178 bridge.

The Keyesville area receives a high amount of recreational use because of the access to the Lower Kern River and the availability of trails for off-highway vehicles (OHVs). The visiting public comes from nearby communities and as far away as Los Angeles. Specific recurring uses include a very active white water rafting program (administered through a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service) and the annual Keyesville Classic, a National Off Road Bicycle Association sponsored stage race. In 1996, the eighth year of the event, 848 participants competed and more than 2,500 spectators watched the action. BLM maintains two launch sites for support of river rafting trips, referred to as "BLM South and Keyesville Bridge". OHV use continues to increase in the area, sometimes resulting in an unsightly network of trails and ways. However, the BLM is working with the Forest Service and local user groups, such as the Southern Sierra Fat Tire Association, to keep useable trails open and to designate other areas which present safety concerns or potential for resource damage. Recreational mining is permitted in Sec. 25 SE¼, Sec. 36 N1½NE¼, SE¼ , T. 26 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M, areas withdrawn from the general mining laws.

There are presently three grazing permits within one allotment in the SMA. Land use authorizations and withdrawals within the Keyesville SMA include various rights-of-way, lifetime leases, and various power project withdrawals.

Objective Manage Keyesville to protect riparian and cultural resources while providing for recreational use (with particular emphasis on white-water rafting, mountain bicycling, and recreational mining).

Management Prescriptions

- Disposals of mineral materials may be authorized outside of or away from riparian zones, sensitive plants, and cultural resources.
- Shooting of firearms, except for the legal taking of game, is prohibited.
- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Sensitive Species stipulation.
- Provide for recreational mining through the continued closure to the mining laws in the Keyesville area (Sec. 25 SE¼, and Sec. 36 N½NE¼, SE¼, T. 26 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M). Expand closure to include Sec. 25 S½SW¼, Sec 35 NE¼NE¼, and Sec 36 S½NE¼, N½NW¼.
- The area within 100 yards of the fenced right-of-way at the Bodfish Exit of State Highway 178 is limited to day-use only. Additional areas may be identified as day use area to avoid over crowding river access points and other visitor conflicts.
- Lengths of stay for visitors may be shortened to accommodate more visitors.
- Routes of travel for OHVs and bicycles shall be designated in the Keyesville SMA and an agreement with user groups should be developed for trail maintenance.
- The SMA is available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted.
- Recreational mining may be allowed within areas near Keyesville that are withdrawn from the general mining laws, subject to permit. All use must be in compliance with cultural resources legislation. Permits will have the following four constraints:
    - Suction dredging - requires a valid permit from the California Department of Fish and Game. Dredges must have an intake nozzle diameter of 3 inches or less. When working in the Kern River, dredges must be at least 100 feet apart. Highbanking is not permitted.

- Sluices/riffle boxes/dry washers - these gold collection devices must have collecting surfaces of less than 6 square feet.
- Mining - mechanized earth moving equipment (backhoes, bulldozers), explosives, mercury or other hazardous chemicals may NOT be used.
- Vegetation may not be disturbed to conduct recreational mining.

Support Actions

- The existing two white-water launch sites along the Lower Kern River shall be maintained and an additional site may be constructed at the Bodfish off-ramp (for use during low-water years) to replace the Keyesville Bridge site. These sites will be managed as day use sites. The MOU with the USFS for managing the white-water Lower Kern River for commercial and individual raft trips shall be continued and updated periodically.
- The Lower Kern River shall be studied in conjunction with the Forest Service for Wild and Scenic River suitability.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

T. 26 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M
Sec. 14 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
Sec. 15 E½, E½W½,
Sec. 22 All,
Sec.23 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
Sec. 24 Lots 7, 8,
Sec. 25 All except for Lot 5,
Sec. 26 All except for Lot 5,
Sec. 27 All,
Sec. 34 N½, W½SW¼, NE¼SE¼,
Sec. 35 All except for Lot 5 and MS 6664A,
Sec. 36 All

T. 26 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M
Sec. 30 Lots 3 - 4
Sec. 31 Lots 1, 2, 3 portions NW of State Route 178

T. 27 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M
Sec. 1 Lot 1 portion NW of State Route 178, Lots 3 and 4, S½NW¼, SW¼,
Sec. 2 All except for MS 6664A,
Sec. 12 NE¼NW¼, N½NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, N½NW¼SW¼, SW¼NW¼SW¼, N½SE¼NW¼SW¼

FEDERAL SUBSURFACE ONLY

T. 26 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M
Sec. 25 Lot 5,
Sec. 26 Lot 5,
Sec. 34 E½SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼,
Sec. 35 Lot 5

T. 27 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M
Sec. 12 S½SW¼ NW¼NW¼, S½SE¼ NW¼SW¼

KER-311

The Ker-311 historic property and encompassing fenced area consist of approximately 160 acres. The historic property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 14, 1980. The site is recognized for its importance in understanding the prehistory and history of the South Sierra Nevada cultural region of California. To protect the cultural values of the site, its location and characteristics are withheld from public disclosure, pursuant to National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Section 304.

The area is characterized by Juniper Woodland and Scrub flora dispersed down an alluvial fan located near the Piute Mountains and overlooking the South Fork Valley of the Kern River.

Objective Manage the Ker-311 National Register property for the protection of its historic values that qualified the site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU.
- The SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.

Support Actions

- Encourage valid archaeological research to enhance the long term preservation and management of this unique cultural property.

Legal Description

FEDERAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE

Portions within T. 26 S., R. 34 E., MDB&M.

Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area

The Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area includes 306,422 acres within the Caliente and Ridgecrest Resource Areas. The Caliente Resource Area portion includes approximately 140,000 acres of public land in the Lake Isabella, Kelso Valley, Chimney Peak and Walker Pass Areas. The Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area overlaps the Deer Spring, Erskine Creek, Granite Cave, Keyesville Historic Mining Area and Ker-311 SMAs and the Piute Cypress Natural Area ACEC. Portions of the NCLWMA in the Kelso Valley, Chimney Peak and Walker Pass area were designated as Wilderness in 1994.

Objective Public land in the Monache-Walker Pass NCLWMA will be managed to improve and maintain a diverse assemblage of vegetative communities to benefit wildlife resources and recreational opportunities. Each vegetative community will be managed to perpetuate that particular vegetative community and the various wildlife and plant species associated with it.

Management Prescriptions

- These lands are withdrawn from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land entry and script selection laws.
- The SMA is available for livestock grazing and will continue to be authorized.

Legal Description

Encompassing approximately 140,000 acres within:

Mount Diablo Meridian

T. 22S, R. 36E and 37E
T. 23S, R. 35E, 36E and 37E
T. 24S, R. 35E, 36E and 37E
T. 25S, R. 32E, 33E, 35E, 36E and 37E
T. 26S, R. 32E, 33E, 35E, 36E, and 37E
T. 27S, R. 32E and 35E
T. 28S, R. 32E

North Fork of the Kaweah

The North Fork of the Kaweah SMA consists of 4,870 acres of Federal surface and subsurface in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, approximately 5 miles north of the town of Three Rivers in Tulare County. The SMA is bounded by Sequoia National Park to the east, BLM public land to the north, private land to the west and private and BLM lands to the south. A locally-maintained paved road (North Fork Drive) runs through the SMA, roughly paralleling the North Fork of the Kaweah River. This road provides access for fire emergency vehicles to private and NPS lands further north.

Within the boundaries of the SMA lies a corridor of the North Fork of the Kaweah River, a river currently being considered for Wild and Scenic River suitability study, and portions of the Sheep Ridge and Milk Ranch/Case Mountain WSAs. Both WSAs have been recommended as unsuitable for wilderness. The North Fork of the Kaweah Special Recreation Management Area falls within the SMA.

Within this SMA there are extensive pendants of metasedimentary rocks, including extensive outcrops of marble. There is one known tungsten prospect. The SMA has low to moderate potential for the occurrence of tungsten and associated metals.

The SMA contains several rights-of-way and three withdrawals. Most of the area is leased for grazing.

The North Fork area contains the Advance Colony site, a part of the Kaweah Colony, a socialist utopian society formed in the 1880's. In 1884 a group of "utopian socialists" established the settlement of Arcady (or Haskell's bluff) in the vicinity of the present day community of Kaweah. In 1886 they established Advance, a construction camp along the North Fork of the Kaweah, to access timber lands about 8 miles to the east. Road construction began about 3 miles to the north of Advance and terminated in untouched forests of sequoia and other conifers. After four years of hand-labor, the road was finished and a lumber mill erected. At this time Sequoia National Park was established and members of the colony were arrested for cutting timber in the Park. By 1892 the settlements were abandoned.

Ecologically, this area is a good example of a low elevation (2000 feet) river drainage originating from South Sierra alpine elevations. Vegetation is a mixture of riparian forest, scattered oaks and grasses, and dense chaparral on the drier, south-facing slopes. Two sensitive plant species, mouse buckwheat and Kaweah monkeyflower are known to occur within the proposed SMA.

The North Fork of the Kaweah contains important recreational, historical and ecological resources. Land in the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, southeast of the river is managed as wilderness. The proposed SMA's topographic variation, rugged, rocky terrain and vegetative variety combine to create areas of seclusion. A rainbow trout fishery exists in the stream. Three accessible areas along BLM's corridor receive high recreational use in the form of non-commercial kayaking, fishing, picnicking, swimming, sunning, dispersed camping and water play. These areas are Cherry Falls, Advance Site, and Paradise. There are five grazing leases in the SMA. The river corridor warrants protection in order to safeguard the public's welfare and the water supply of the town of Three Rivers.

Objective Manage the North Fork of the Kaweah River to protect riparian resources, cultural resources, and sensitive vegetation (including but not limited to *Mimulus norrisii*, *Eriogonum nudum* var. *murinum*, and *Brodiaea insignis*), while providing for recreational opportunities related to river access.

Management Prescriptions

- The SMA is available for livestock grazing and currently allotted.
- Portions of the area may be managed as day use only, and maximum lengths for stays for visitors may be shortened to accommodate more visitors and reduce visitor conflicts.

Support Actions

- A cooperative management agreement for the area should be pursued with the National Park Service and the community of Three Rivers.
- The North, Middle, and East forks of the Kaweah River shall be studied for WSR suitability.

Legal Description

T. 16 S., R. 28 E., MDB&M
Sec. 13 S½NE¼, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, S½,
Sec. 14 All,
Sec.22 NE¼NE¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼,
Sec. 23 All,
Sec. 24 NE¼, N½NW¼, E½SE¼, SE¼,
Sec. 25 All,
Sec. 26 NW¼, SE¼,
Sec. 34 N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, NW¼, W½SW¼

T. 17 S., R. 28 E., MDB&M
Sec. 1 All
Sec. 2 Lots 1, 2, 3, S½NE¼, SE¼,
Sec. 12 NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) travels through BLM lands north from Tylerhorse Canyon of the Tehachapi Mountains near State Highway 138 miles to the Forest Service boundary in the Domeland Wilderness. Within this stretch, the BLM manages 116 miles of the trail while the Sequoia National Forest manages the remainder. This portion of the PCNST passes through a wide variety of scenery from the desert area to wind farms on Cameron Ridge and up to the rugged pinyon-juniper woodland of the Owens Peak area. The trail also travels through wilderness from the Scodie Mountains extending north.

Elevations along the trail vary from 4,000 feet at State Highway 58 to 7,600 feet at Bear Mountain. Whether or not the route is passable depends on the weather. Summer temperatures can range from 32 F to over 100 F with summer thunderstorms bringing lightening and the possibility of flash floods to all trail segments. Winters can be bitterly cold, but the entire trail segment is usually free of snow by the middle of May.

Maintenance problems include rock slides in the Owens Peak area, down trees at most of the higher elevations, erosion along the Cameron Ridge, and maintaining the trail width at several locations. Unauthorized vehicle use presents problems at various places on the trail, most notably at Bean Canyon, Dove Spring Road, and Sky River Ranch. Drinking water is scarce along most of the BLM trail section and available sources must be maintained for through hikers. Reliable sources of water include Fox Mill Spring, Chimney Creek Campground, Joshua Tree Spring, Golden Oaks Spring, and Willow Spring. A few other sources, such as Spanish Needle Creek, are available seasonally.

The PCNST represents a significant recreational use of public lands.

Objective Manage the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Special Management Area (116 miles) as a component of the National Trails System that is maintained in cooperation with the Ridgecrest Resource Area and in a manner compatible with the adjacent USFS and National Park Service trail segments.

Management Prescriptions

- Continue closure of trail to vehicles, including bicycles.
- Manage the Lamont Peak spur trail to the PCNST as a hiking and equestrian trail, keeping it closed to motorized and mechanized vehicles.
- Spur trails will be established where possible and an equestrian trailhead will be pursued near Tehachapi.

Support Actions

- The MOU with the Ridgecrest Resource Area for shared maintenance responsibilities will be continued. Water sources along the trail (Fox Mill Spring, Chimney Creek Campground, Joshua Tree Spring, Walker Pass Campground, Golden Oaks Spring, and Willow Spring) will be maintained and additional water sources will be developed as possible.

- Increase presence by BLM and volunteers as needed on the trail to insure visitor safety and to protect the resource.

- A brochure for the PCNST will continue to be made available to the public and updated as appropriate.

- Volunteer agreements will continue for maintenance of certain trail segments and additional agreements pursued.

Walker Pass National Historic Landmark

The Walker Pass National Historic Landmark (NHL) includes approximately 111 acres of Federal surface and subsurface within the Caliente and Ridgecrest Resource Areas and the Sequoia National Forest. Approximately 1/3 of the area, 37 acres, is within the Caliente Resource Area. Walker Pass NHL is located approximately 60 miles east northeast of Bakersfield along Highway 178 in Kern County. Walker Pass is east of Canebrake Creek and west of Freeman Canyon and is situated at an elevation of 5,246 feet in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Pass is a transitional vegetational zone between habitats of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, Great Basin, and Mojave Desert.

Walker Pass was designated a National Register Property and National Historic Landmark on July 4, 1961. The National Park Service established precise boundaries for the Walker Pass NHL on September 26, 1989. The Pass is named after Joseph Rutherford Walker and his use of the Pass for actions that contributed significantly to the exploration and settlement of California by the United States of America in the years 1834, 1843, and 1845. Joseph R. Walker and his men, part of the Bonneville Expedition, entered California by crossing the Sierra Nevada adjacent to Yosemite Valley in 1833. Walker's exit from California was through Walker Pass in 1834, which was shown to him by the Native Americans. In 1843 Walker led the main group of the Joseph B. Chiles emigrant party safely through Walker Pass. In 1845, the main group of the John C. Fremont's military-topographic expedition was led safely through Walker Pass to interior California by Joseph R. Walker.

Objective Manage the Walker Pass SMA to protect the characteristics of the natural landscape and viewshed of the Pass which contributed towards its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Management Prescriptions (Caliente Resource Area portion)

- The SMA is open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU stipulation.

- The SMA is available for livestock grazing.

Legal Description

T. 26 S., R. 37 E., MDB&M
Sec. 17 Lots 9,15,16 (portions of each)

Coast Management Area

SMA/Size	Management Prescription
Frog Pond 53 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU-Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability. Travel in the riparian zone is limited to pedestrians. Terminate the Public Water Reserve and manage water resources for the benefit of the riparian system. Collection of vegetative materials within the SMA requires authorization.
Hopper Mountain 2,025 acres and 3,240 acres minerals	Open to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to the LSU - Protected Species stipulation. Proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. Portions of the SMA are available for livestock grazing if grazing operations complement management objectives, and portions are unavailable for livestock grazing due to their unsuitability.
Huasna Peak 1,005 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.
Irish Hills 1,104 acres and 560 acres minerals	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.
Rusty Peak 797 acres and 635 acres minerals	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to LSU - Coast ACEC/SMA stipulation. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to its unsuitability.

Valley Management Area

SMA/Size	Management Prescription
Bittercreek 960 acres and 4,840 acres minerals	Closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources. Available and currently allotted for livestock grazing. Seasonal restrictions and limits on access may be required to prevent disturbance to condors.
Caliente/Temblor NCLWMA 114,000 acres	These lands are withdrawn from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land entry and script selection laws. Available for livestock grazing and use may continue.

South Sierra Management Area

SMA/Size	Management Prescription
Deer Springs 320 acres	Closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources Available for livestock grazing and currently allotted. The Spring exclosure is unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Erskine Creek 2,960 acres and 480 acres minerals	Closed to the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources. About half of the southwestern portion of the SMA is within the Piute Cypress WSA where no new oil, gas, and geothermal leases may be issued. N1/2 Sec. 22 and SE1/4SW1/4 Sec. 15, T. 27 S., R. 33 E., MDB&M, shall be proposed for withdrawal from entry under the mining laws. A portion of the SMA is available for livestock grazing if riparian resource concerns can be met. A portion of the SMA is unavailable for livestock grazing due to their unsuitability.
Granite Cave 5 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU stipulation.
Keyesville 7,133 acres and 220 acres minerals	Disposals of mineral materials may be authorized outside of or away from riparian zones, sensitive plants, and cultural resources. Shooting of firearms, except for the legal taking of game, is prohibited. Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to TSU - Sensitive Species stipulation. Continued closure to the mining laws in the Keyesville area (Sec. 25 SE¼, and Sec. 36 N½NE¼, SE¼, T. 26 S., R. 32 E., MDB&M). Expand closure to include Sec. 25 S½SW¼, Sec 35 NE¼NE¼, and Sec 36 S½NE¼, N½NW¼. Portions limited to day-use only. Routes of travel for OHVs and bicycles shall be designated in the Keyesville SMA. Available for livestock grazing and is currently allotted and grazing will continue to be authorized. Recreational mining may be allowed within areas near Keyesville that are withdrawn from the general mining laws, subject to permit.
KER-311 160 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU. Unavailable for livestock grazing due to other resource concerns.
Monache NCLWMA 306,422 acres within the Caliente and Ridgecrest Resource Areas	These lands are withdrawn from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land entry and script selection laws. Available for livestock grazing and use may continue to be authorized.
North Fork 4,870 acres	Available for livestock grazing and currently allotted. Portions of the area may be managed as day use only and maximum lengths for stays for visitors may be shortened to accommodate more visitors and reduce visitor conflicts.
Pacific Crest Trail 116 miles	Continue closure of trail to vehicles, including bicycles. Manage the Lamont Peak spur trail to the PCNST as a hiking and equestrian trail, keeping it closed to motorized and mechanized vehicles. Spur trails will be established where possible and an equestrian trailhead will be pursued near Tehachapi.
Walker Pass NHL 37 acres	Open for the leasing of oil, gas and geothermal resources subject to NSU stipulation. Available for livestock grazing.

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Side 1

CALIENTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area

FRESNO
KINGS
TULARE
KERN
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST
INYO NATIONAL FOREST
LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK STANDARD
FOLSOM RESOURCE AREA
BISHOP RESOURCE AREA
HOLLISTER RESOURCE AREA
RIDGECREST RESOURCE AREA
PALM SPRINGS-SOUTH COAST RESOURCE AREA
SANTA ROSA RANCHERIA (INDIAN RESERVATION)
Sheep Ridge WSA
NORTH FORK OF THE KAWEAH SMA
Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain WSA
CASE MOUNTAIN ACEC
BLUE RIDGE ACEC
KETTLEMAN HILLS ACEC
TIERRA REDONDA ACEC
CYPRESS MOUNTAIN ACEC
ALKALI SINK ACEC
GOOSE LAKE ACEC
CHICO MARTINEZ ACEC
LOKERN ACEC
RUSTY PEAK SMA
FROG POND MOUNTAIN SMA
SALINAS RIVER ACEC
Machesna Mountain Wilderness
Machesna WSA
Santa Lucia Wilderness
Garcia Wilderness
Garcia Mountain WSA
IRISH HILLS SMA
HUASNA PEAK SMA
POINT SAL ACEC
CARRIZO PLAIN ACEC
Caliente Mountain WSA
ALKALI SINK ACEC
BITTER CREEK SMA
Rockhouse WSA
Domeland Wilderness
Sacatar Trail Wilderness
DEER SPRING SMA
Chimney Peak Wilderness
Owens Peak Wilderness
Kiavah Wilderness
KEYESVILLE SMA
ERSKINE CREEK SMA
Piute Cypress WSA
PIUTE CYPRESS ACEC
WALKER PASS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK SMA
PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL SMA
HORSE CANYON ACEC
HOPPER MOUNTAIN NWR
CALIFORNIA ROCKS AND ISLANDS ACEC
PACIFIC OCEAN
SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL
CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK
Gaviota
Santa Barbara
Carpinteria
Ventura
San Miguel Island
Santa Rosa Island
Santa Cruz Island
Anacapa Islands
Santa Barbara Island
CHANNEL ISLANDS N.P.
San Nicholas Island
Scale
10 0 10 20
Miles
Scale 1:500,000
10 0 10 20
Miles

LEGEND

- Caliente Resource Area
- Management Area Boundaries
- BLM
- Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Indian Reservation
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- State Parks and Reserves
- Military
- Department of Energy
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- Special Management Areas* (SMA)
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (SMA)
- Wilderness
- Wilderness Study Areas

Land Tenure Adjustment

- R Reposition
- N New Manager
- C Cooperative Management

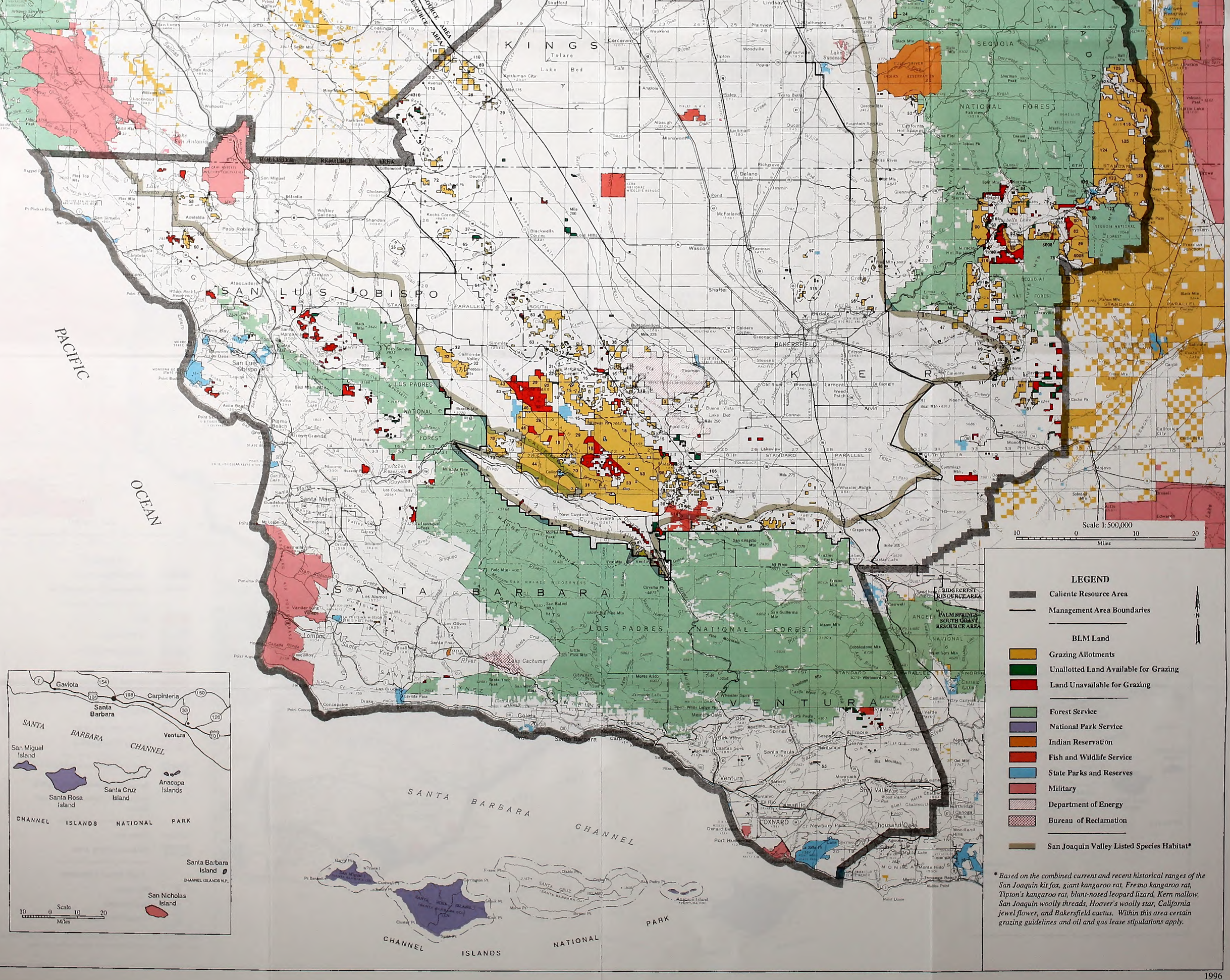
*The National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Areas and cultural Special Management Areas are not shown.

1996

Side 2

CALIENTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District
Caliente Resource Area



LEGEND

- Caliente Resource Area
- Management Area Boundaries

BLM Land

- Grazing Allotments
- Unallotted Land Available for Grazing
- Land Unavailable for Grazing

- Forest Service
- National Park Service
- Indian Reservation
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- State Parks and Reserves
- Military
- Department of Energy
- Bureau of Reclamation

- San Joaquin Valley Listed Species Habitat*

* *Based on the combined current and recent historical ranges of the San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Fresno kangaroo rat, Tipton's kangaroo rat, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, Kern mallow, San Joaquin woolly threads, Hoover's woolly star, California jewel flower, and Bakersfield cactus. Within this area certain grazing guidelines and oil and gas lease stipulations apply.*

1996